

WANTS 1 CENT WORD ISSUE
The Colonist

The Daily Colonist.

VOL. LXXX.--NO. 84

VICTORIA, B.C. TUESDAY SEPTEMBER 20 1898

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES
COAL
Hall, Goepel & Company
Telephone 83
100 Government Street

FORTY-FIRST YEAR

Art Watches....

There was a period in which good "timekeeping" and cumbersome form were inseparable in the choice of a watch.

* THAT DAY IS PAST AND GONE *

Both in Ladies' and Gentlemen's watches we are showing the very best of timekeepers, in cases of gold and silver, that are a pleasure every time you look at them.

Challoner, Mitchell & Co. JEWELLERS

SAUCE

Montserrat Lime-Fruit Juice Sauce,
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.

Cases, 2 Doz. Pints, and 3 Doz. Half Pints.

HUDSON'S BAY CO'

KLONDIKE OUTFITTING

WILSON BROTHERS
Wholesale Grocers

Have the largest and best selected Stock in the city of PROVISIONS, GROCERIES, TOOLS, COOKING UTENSILS, TENTS, ETC. We have had large experience as to what goods are required and how to pack them so that they may arrive at their destination in good order.

76 and 79, 80 Wharf St., Victoria, B.C.



TEA

In stock that will at all times prove pleasing to our no small task. We have succeeded by thoroughly testing all brands offered and through careful blending have produced a Tea which surpasses in strength, in fragrance and in flavor, offered at the price. This is our famous New Season's Ceylon Tea absolutely pure and full flavored. Delightful, refreshing and invigorating.

E. J. Saunders & Co.
39-41 Johnson St., Victoria, B.C.

STOCKS FOR SALE. MINING SHARES

Alberni Con.	20c.
Iron Colt	10c.
Giant	61c.
Iron Mask	90c.
Virginia	70c.
Homestake	43c.
Monte Christo	43c.
Dundee	5c.
Dundee	25c.
Nicbie Five	17c.
Good Hope	23c.
Deer Park	5,000 ft. \$5,000 each
Gopher	41c.
St. Elmo	53c.

*Quotations for other stocks to be had on application at our office. List your stocks with us as we are in daily communication by wire with Toronto, Montreal, Spokane, Rossland and other outside cities.

MONEY TO LOAN.

On first mortgage on Victoria real estate by the Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation and by The Dominion Permanent Loan Co.

FINE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

Mr. Hedley Chapman's residence on Dallas road, either with or without the furniture. Open to an offer.

LOTS FOR SALE.

Two lots on Dallas road.....\$700 each
Two lots on Boyd street.....\$700 each
Corner lot Dallas road.....\$800
Lots on Alpha street.....\$250 each
Two lots on Simcoe street.....\$650 each

HOUSES FOR SALE.

One hundred and thirty-one acres at Cowichan, 7-roomed modern house and outbuildings, clearing of 90 acres. Call at our office for further particulars.

A. W. MORE & CO.,
Stock Brokers and Real Estate Agents,
80 Government street.

Open Day and Night. Telephone 426.

J. E. PAINTER--

Wood cut to any required length by electric machinery.

Wood and Coal at Current Prices

TRUCK AND DRAY WORK DONE.
Office, 25 Cormorant street, Ross 17
Pine street, Victoria West, VICTORIA,
B.C.

WANTED--1 CENT WORD ISSUE

The Colonist

WANTED--1 CENT WORD ISSUE

Your Ice Cream will be delicious
if flavored with Blue Ribbon
Extract of Vanilla.

MANITOBA AND NORTHWEST.
To Bring Land Grants Under Taxation
—General Election for the Territories.

Winnipeg, Sept. 19.—(Special)—The Northwest legislature was prorogued at Regina to-day and new elections will be held at once. Before adjournment the following motion was passed: "That in the opinion of this house immediate action should be taken by the federal government to force the location of and issue of patents for all lands in the Territories to which railway and colonization companies are entitled, so that the lands may bear their just proportion of taxes for schools, local improvements and other purposes." In an absence of Lieutenant-Governor Cameron, through whom the legislature was prorogued by Judge Richardson, administrator.

The young child of John Newman was burned to death this morning at Portage la Prairie. The little fellow was playing with a companion who ignited his clothes with a match.

R. H. Foreman, of the United States government service, left to-day for Killarney and Oxbow to secure evidence against a United States customs officer whom he recently arrested in Montreal on a charge of irregularity.

C. Knox, of Calgary, has been appointed stock inspector of the North West government with headquarters at Winnipeg.

PRACTICE WITH BIG GUNS.

Mainland Artillerymen Enjoy Anticipation of a Few Days at Rod Hill.

Vancouver, Sept. 18.—It is understood that the militia department has allowed the Fifth regiment twelve rounds of six-inch ammunition so that there is a probability that a few men will actually play fire power out of an up-to-date gun.

One gun team only from each company will go down to the forts at Macaulay point and Rod hill early in October. Transport and one day's rations will be allowed, but it will be necessary to go down two days ahead for drill, when the teams must "find themselves." This is good news, indeed, for the Second battalion, or rather for the fortunate ones who take part, as they will see the Royal Marine Artillery do their quarterlyiring. It is also expected that General Lord Willingdon, commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's troops in Canada, who is coming on a tour of inspection, will be present on this occasion.

Lieutenant Akroyd, who commanded the guard of honor from the Second battalion at the opening of the legislative buildings in Victoria last, has received the long delayed check.

Several members of No. 4 company lost their uniforms and rifles in the Westminster fire, and the officer commanding has been directed to prepare a report of loss of government stores.

The Vancouver Military Rifle Association has decided to postpone the annual marches until Saturday, October 29. The funds of the association are so small that it is impossible to make a success of the marches without assistance from the Vancouver merchants at home. The number of calls upon these citizens at the present time are so numerous that the committee decided it would not be fair to further tax their good nature, hence the postponement. Ex-Premier Turner, who kindly promised a trophy for competition, has written to the secretary announcing his intention of presenting a challenge cup. Mayor Garden will also give a trophy.

WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

Substantial Contributions by the Banks
—Mr. Turner's Letter to the Committee.

New Westminster, Sept. 18.—The Columbian is once more selling on the streets of New Westminster. Yesterday it made its appearance (as a two-page paper) and contained much interesting matter.

Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, the President of the Bank of Montreal, has telegraphed \$1,000 as his subscription towards the relief fund.

The Bank of British Columbia has contributed \$500.

The Bank of Montreal has purchased the lot belonging to Mr. D. S. Curtis, on which the Y. M. C. A. hall stood, and will erect a solid brick building thereon for banking purposes.

The chairman of the relief committee has received the following letter:

Victoria, Sept. 12, 1898.
Alex. Henderson, Esq., M. P. P., New Westminster.

Dear Mr. Henderson: I write to you as a representative of New Westminster to express my sympathy with the citizens of that fair city in the grievous loss they have sustained—a loss that all the people of British Columbia must feel. I did not hear of the fire until somewhat late yesterday (Sunday), as I was not out in the morning.

Victorians are all much grieved over this sad affair, and will do all in their power to relieve any suffering resulting from it. My firm has taken the matter up in a substantial way, to lend what help they can. Yours sincerely,
J. H. TURNER.

THE PHEASANTS.

Provincial Government Petitioned to Recall Their Recent Edict Against Them.

A numerously signed and influential petition has been forwarded to the provincial secretary's department, asking that the restrictions as to shooting pheasants be not removed, at any rate so far as this district is concerned. The birds are becoming fairly plentiful and a few years further protection will see them firmly established in their new surroundings. It appears that the only people who are agitating to have an open season are a few Vancouver sportsmen who might as well be content to give this magnificent bird a chance to settle himself in the country. A little patience will be amply rewarded later on.—*Chilliwack Progress.*

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The following signature is on every wrapper:
Charles H. Fletcher

SOME DREYFUS STORIES.

He Escaped Long Ago—His Accusers Were the Spies—Esterhazy to Confess.

New York, Sept. 19.—A cable from London to the world says: George R. Sims, the playwright and journalist, has long maintained that Dreyfus was rescued from Devil's Island two years ago through the instrumentality of a French syndicate, organized to secure the liberation of prisoners in penal settlements who can pay heavily for their freedom. Sims now says: "The real difficulty of the French government with regard to Dreyfus is to find him. When he was rescued from Devil's Island two years ago and a substitute left in his place the government officials, terrified at the outcry which would be raised in France if he were freed, sent Dreyfus himself west to South America, where his wife dares not quit France to meet him. That would mean a plot for his arrest, or worse still, if Dreyfus does not get to sufficient confidence in the authorities on the French side to put his head in the lion's den. If Dreyfus ever returns to take a new trial you may be sure his acquittal will have been guaranteed beforehand."

London, Sept. 19.—David Christie Murray publishes in the Morning to-day a long story regarding the Dreyfus affair. The author vouches for the truth of the story, but declares he cannot disclose the sources from which he got it. His article states in effect that Dreyfus was engaged as a spy in the employment of a secret department of France's army against Germany and other powers. His going to the story goes, led him to become the victim of revenge on the part of Colonel Henry Comte Esterhazy, and Col. Du Paty de Clam, who themselves were concerned in treasonable practices.

Buffalo, Sept. 19.—The Courier this morning has the following special cable from London: Major Esterhazy is about to make the final confession of his connection with the plot to discredit Dreyfus. He has been safely staying in London for some days. Shylock of his moustache was his first attempt at disguise, but this proved sufficient, as his whereabouts remained unknown to French who had been hunting him in the interests of the Dreyfus family. The major has authorized the following statement:

"I am no longer Justice for me in my own country. The time has arrived to make a full disclosure of the part I played in the Dreyfus affair. I intend to make this disclosure in the interests of truth, regardless of its result to Dreyfus personally. I can no longer allow myself to be made a scapegoat. The responsibility must be fairly distributed."

"Everything I did was in blind, unquestioning obedience to my superior officers. I am a professional soldier; I know no law but the law of absolute obedience to my superiors."

"If I were ordered to take a gun and shoot my own brother, I would do so without the faintest hesitation. I have only my own honor to consider, and my country's chiefs abandoned me. I owe them no further allegiance."

You asked me if I was a spy, a secret agent, or a professional soldier. I am a staff officer to watch the attachés of foreign powers. I answer I acted literally under orders. My justification will be made plain at the proper time, which is very near at hand."

You want to know whether my disclosures will clear Dreyfus. I answer out of a thousand documents making up the Dreyfus case I know six hundred are forged, and the remainder should be forged and under what circumstances those forged were committed. Whether Dreyfus is innocent, as his champions suppose, remains to be seen. That can be safely left to the public to judge when they are in possession of all the facts."

Dandenong, Sept. 19.—A despatch to the Daily Mail from Paris says: A messenger has started for Devil's Island with a view of bringing Dreyfus to France for re-trial. France is in ferment over the latest developments in the case, and that resulted in an interview with Major Esterhazy which was cabled from London last night has caused the wildest excitement. There is a betting on the outcome of the process to expose their views as to the truth of the documents until Comte Esterhazy himself comes from hiding and makes it good. Yet the people are ready to believe the story. It is the fault of a denial in the face of a retrial of Dreyfus is ready to turn against those who, with him, aided in the conviction of Dreyfus, hoping thereby to save his own skin."

MILITARY PICTURE BOOK.

Dr. Borden Promoting an Illustrated History of the Canadian Forces.

The supplement to the Canadian Military List, now in course of preparation, will be judging from the progress already made, the first work of its kind ever published on this continent. The idea originated with Dr. Borden, the minister of militia, and is deservedly meeting with the hearty support of active and ex-militiamen throughout the country.

The supplement will contain a history of the regiments now in existence, and pictures showing the various regiments of Dr. Borden, Major-General Harton and their respective staffs, will also be a feature. The accepted design for the front cover of the supplement is strikingly handsome. It represents a group of men, one from each arm of the Canadian service, defending the Canadian ensign. On the staff from which the ensign floats are a number of laurels and maple leaves, bearing the dates 1812, 1834, 1863, 1870, 1885—notable dates in the history of the Canadian militia. The cover will be done in colors, and the dress of the men defending the ensign will be absolutely correct in this respect, and also as regards accoutrements. The maple leaf laurels will be finished in autumn tints. For the illustrations the best artists in Canada have been engaged, and the histories of the various regiments will be carefully edited by military men. The whole will form a book which every militiaman in the country—and every loyal Canadian, in fact—will welcome. A large edition will be published, and thousands will be sent to Britain, the Continent, India, Australia and the United States.

Dr. MacLaren said that Dr. Burwash's scheme, taken to its logical conclusion, would utterly wipe out the discipline.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

CARDS AND DANCING.

Methodist Discipline in Relation to Them Discussed in the Conference.

At the meeting of the Methodist general conference in Toronto last week the report of the committee on discipline created an animated discussion. A change had been proposed that practically admitted the validity of dancing, card playing and theatre-going for Methodists. As the majority was so narrow, Dr. Mills thought he was justified in moving an amendment to the recommendation of his committee. He was not in favor of reckless sensational denunciation. Sermons on special subjects, such as dancing, gambling, etc., did not the slightest good, except to draw attention to the minister himself. Wesley's rules could not be expected to be up-to-date.

Dr. Mills believed that Christ knew all about dancing, and He did not forbid it. By implication He sanctioned it. The father in the parable welcomed the prodigal son with music and dancing.

"Was the Saviour in favor of the sexes dancing together?" asked Judge Chesley, but Dr. Mills was not clear on the point.

Dr. Antill declared that if these things were not definitely forbidden in God's Word they were prohibited constructively.

John T. Moore supported the report and in speaking to the resolution said he had heard again and again that Methodists danced and played cards; he did not believe it. When people were found who advocated cards and theatres which were the implements of the devil, and which were to be found in every hell hole in this country, it was necessary to tell them that the Methodist church did not tolerate these forms of sin. Methodism, he felt confident, would still remain true to lowering of the standard. The home which admitted cards was committing a terrible wrong, was putting into the hands of the young instruments of gamblers and blacklegs. This note which it was sought to eliminate was not a reckless denunciation of innocent amusements, but a wise and kindly enumeration of those things which were harmful.

Rev. Thomas Manning was in favor of the elimination of the note. He said that in making an absolute rule like this, we were creating an abnormal conscience in the people whom we tried to help. There was enough prohibition in the Bible to satisfy all the needs in the direction of conduct, and when we added to them by regulations of our own, we made it more difficult for people to observe these rules. Were there not men who believed in the Lord Jesus Christ, and yet who played cards?

Cries from the body of the church—"Not many."

S. F. Lazier, who seconded Dr. Mills' resolution, said that this question was not entirely a new one. When, four years ago, it had been sent to the general conference, it had not created anything like the interest it was now attracting.

The Methodist church for a hundred years had got along very well without this rule. It had been put in the discipline at the conference of 1886, and he did not think it was wise to continue it.

He was amused at Dr. Moore's statement that card-playing and dancing was the road to the lower regions. Were not the Presbyterians and Anglicans as good as the Methodists were? Did they not do as good work, and was not their church quite on a level? Many of the young people were prevented from coming into the church by this rule, and instead they joined the Presbyterian and Anglican churches, which were doing quite a good work as the Methodist was.

It was at this stage that Mr. Gurney rose to make the most telling speech of the afternoon. Mr. Gurney's motion read: "These general rules are to be interpreted in harmony with the teachings of the New Testament, which call for the consecration of our whole life to the service of Christ, and which make purity, justice and charity supreme in the hearts of all Christians." Mr. Gurney, in supporting his motion, said that every man of the conference knew that a law not enforced was an evil. The law against dancing was not being enforced. (Up roar.) "I could name you," said Mr. Gurney, "men of high position in Toronto, members of the Methodist church, who violate this rule openly and persistently, and there is never word said. You don't interfere with my kitchen arrangements," he said again, "and what right have you to dictate to me what I must teach my children?" Mr. Gurney further informed the conference that if they were consistent they would eject a man holding such views as himself from their body. Meanwhile, the members observed a discreet silence.

Mr. Gurney upheld the view of a previous speaker that these absurd restrictions were driving great numbers from the Methodist church.

He was capable of interpreting the Scriptures for himself, and would allow no one to do it for him. There was no question of morality in the whole business.

If Mr. Gurney really believed what he said about hell and damnation for dancers and card-players, he was a candidate for a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Moore—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license. "You can't produce high moral results by specific rules, but you must teach men and women to act upon principles."

The house adjourned.

Dr. MacLaren said that Dr. Burwash's scheme, taken to its logical conclusion, would utterly wipe out the discipline.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor Burwash seconded Mr. Gurney's motion. In the spirit of calmness and the fear of God, was the question to be dealt with. Such declarations as that appended to the discipline when removed might seem to open the door to license.

At this point a motion of adjournment was made.

Mr. Gurney—What I said was true.

Mr. Gurney—You're another. It was absolute nonsense.

Chancellor

MOURAVIEFF, DIPLOMAT.
A Born Gambler, Who Plays For the Highest Political Stakes.

(London Mail.)

The brilliant, glittering and somewhat superficial successor to Lobanoff, De Giers and Gortchakoff bears upon his shoulders a heavier burden than any statesman in Europe. He has embarked upon a policy that may at any time involve his country in war, with the knowledge that Russia is not only not ready for war, but that peace is indispensable to the maintenance of the vast congeries of states and peoples known as the Russian empire.

Russia has long aspired to be a great naval power, for she knows that her land forces are incapable of securing for her that mastery in Asia which is the object of her dearest ambitions. In the last resort, Count Mouravieff's schemes depend upon Russian sea powers, which is limited by conditions incident to every country destitute of a seafaring population of her own race. Naval recruits for the Russian navy are almost entirely obtained from the coasts of the Baltic provinces. They are not Slav, but Teuton in race; not Orthodox, but Lutheran in religion; not educated and temperate, like the English man-of-war men, but ignorant and drunken in habits. No one has ever seen bluejackets from the Osborne or Victoria and Albert lying drunk in the streets of Cherbourg or Copenhagen. Representatives of the crews of the Russian imperial yachts Polar Star and Standard seldom deny themselves the privilege of getting drunk and sleeping off their debauch in the public streets. I have seen sailors from the Polar Star day after day drunk and incapable in the streets of Copenhagen.

During half the year the Russian navy is practically laid up. The majority of the men are never practised in fire drill at sea. Hardy and tough as the Finns and the German sailors undoubtedly are, they have no more love for their imperial masters than their fellow-subjects, the Poles, who are in a state of seething rebellion. Count Mouravieff knows that, build ships as he may, the process of converting landsmen into man-of-war men is not so easy an accomplishment as some English writers on the Russian navy are in the habit of assuming. Upon the smartness and capacity of Russian seamen will depend the solidarity of the Russian empire, and although discipline may do much with obedient and even servile human material, the personnel of the Russian navy is by no means satisfactory. As a weapon in the hands of the responsible leaders of a great world power, the Russian navy, however good the guns may be, and however well-built the ships, is blunted by the defects of the seamen. Even Persia contributed in the last century to the long series of Russian defeats by land and sea recorded by the cold, impartial hand of history.

Count Mouravieff's task has been facilitated by the extraordinary blunders perpetrated by our foreign office. Many of these blunders are known. Prominent among the inexplicable actions of the foreign office was the appointment of Sir Nicholas O'Conor to the embassy at St. Petersburg. Sir Nicholas O'Conor was minister in China at the time of the celebrated Cassini convention, and although His Excellency obtained an inkling of what was going on, he was unable to prevent the signature of that document, which contained the supersession of British influence by that of Russia. One result of these negotiations was to occasion a bitter personal quarrel between Count Cassini, the Russian minister, and Sir Nicholas O'Conor.

The appointment of the latter, therefore, to the Court of the Czar, was, unwise, for two reasons. Firstly, he took up his duties on the Neva under the shadow of a diplomatic defeat; and secondly, for him beforehand the certainty of many secret and powerful enemies in the Russian capital.

The recent Blue Book shows how impossible was the task committed to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, who, like the English gentleman he is, gallantly did his best under provocations that would have made one recent occupant of the Red House on the Neva swear like a trooper. Count Mouravieff's task, if aided by the ineptitude and fatuity of the British foreign office, has been hampered and hindered by domestic opposition to his policy. Between him and M. Pobiedonostsev, the celebrated procurator of the Holy Sword, there is no love lost. Mr. Pobiedonostsev is jealous, suspicious, and above all things anxious for the health of the south of his countrymen. Social democracy, la Francmance, has planted her flag in Russia, and has come to stay. If the peasant joins the artisan in this new movement, as seems likely, the outlook for the Czar is gloomy.

Count Mouravieff, like most Russians of position, is a born gambler, and he has been playing for political stakes so high that he has had to give undertakings which may require redemption in an inconvenient form. The French navy, for example, is necessary to Russia, if she comes into conflict with Great Britain. But it is by no means certain, especially in the present condition of the fleet, that France would consent to fight England for the sake of Russian interests in Manchuria. Already the first ardor of the international honeymoon has abated, and the intelligent Frenchmen are asking themselves what they have got out of Russia's alliance. As this feeling of discontent is growing, the bills which Russia has drawn on French vanity may not be met at maturity.

Furthermore, Count Mouravieff's smartness in Manchuria has virtually welded together the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race in an understanding based upon the most durable of all grounds for an alliance—enlightened self-interest. Count Mouravieff, in order to snuff diplomatic victory, has supplied Englishmen with ample grounds for rooted antipathy toward Russia. The foreign office, it is true, is still negotiating copiously with a power which has lied to them again and again; the records thereof are they not written in the chronicles of the last English Blue Book? This dislike of Russia by England is a thing to be reckoned with by Count Mouravieff.

If all goes well, by the end of October the Nile will be English from the Mediterranean to Khartoum. It has probably occurred to Count Mouravieff that among other consequences of Kitchener's victory will be an alternative route between Great Britain and her Eastern empire. With the Suez Canal open, our road to India lies naturally through it. In the event of war the canal will be blocked, and while the Russian reinforcements to the garrison of Abuk and Primorskoye provinces will march 1,650 miles over the most difficult land in Africa or proceed via the Cape and Great Horn, England has obtained a second string to her bow. The Nile railway and the fall of Berber have made it possible that our road to India in the future as in the present must be via the Red Sea in certain eventualities, while Russia is excluded. Count Mouravieff's task is to take cognizance of these things.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say

that the entire coast line of Asia from the Suez Canal to the Malay Peninsula is in British hands; if Russian influence in China rests upon her ability to threaten her at any point along 4,000 miles of land-line, the same is true of England's ability to strike at Russia if Count Mouravieff should succeed in extending his master's territories in Asia Minor or in Persia. The overwhelming strength of Britain in Western Asia is scarcely realized in this country. In Russia it is not suspected, and while the Russophiles and Russophobes alike discuss Russian plans for the invasion of India, the power of attack over 8,000 miles of coast line rests with England.

Now will the task of Count Mouravieff be complete until Japanese resentment has been glutted. For every battalion Russia could bring into the field in the Far East, Japan could bring five—a fact which is too often lost sight of. It is so much the fashion to hold up Russia to admiration while she is unwieldy to respect, although she is a Jew-baiter by profession, and to reverence although she is ignorant, corrupt and brutal that it is well that the real nature of Count Mouravieff's task should be understood by Englishmen.

WAGES IN BOUNDARY.

A public meeting was held in Rendell & Co.'s hall, Greenwood, recently, to protest against paying street laborers only \$2.50 a day. Mr. James Sutherland was voted to the chair, and C. J. McArthur, Ald. Phelan and others, addressed the meeting. The consensus of opinion among those present was that \$3 a day would be a reasonable wage. A committee was appointed to wait upon the council. The council decided to stick to \$2.50. Mr. McDuff, the street foreman, had some difficulty in getting local men at \$2.50 on Tuesday when work was commenced, but since then his force has been continually increasing.

FATAL RECKLESSNESS.

Another frightful accident due to carelessness occurred recently on the line of the Columbia & Western railway on the Pentiction branch, now in course of construction. By it three men were hurled into eternity in the twinkling of an eye. The scene of the accident was seven miles below Brooklyn, on the contract of Vernon W. Smith, where four men had a sub-contract. They were John Kinnear, Oscar Anderson, Tom Lanebau and Dan Ryan. The latter was the only one who escaped when the premature blast went off. Two blasts were being prepared, one of eight kegs and the other of 20 kegs. In loading the second, after 12 kegs had been put in, the hole became stopped. Lanebau used an iron spoon to clear the opening, and instantly the blast went off. Kinnear, Lanebau and Anderson were hurled 700 feet down the mountain side, and died but a few minutes after striking. Ryan was thrown 15 feet and escaped without injury. The remains of the victims were brought to Brooklyn and taken in charge by the contractors, and will be properly buried. The first two named were 23 years of age, and the other about 35. All the men were without families. No blame attaches to anyone but Lanebau, who was cautioned not to do the fatal act.

Among the young German officers who have received the highest awards of merit on account of the recent discoveries of the extent to which gambling has been practised in the garrison at Potsdam, is Alfred Prince Hereditary of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, who served as first lieutenant in the First Battalion. It is said that he has lost about \$15,000. He is said to be in Moscow to enjoy his furlough, and on his return, it is reported, he will be stationed at the comparatively quiet garrison town of Darmstadt.

The appointment of the latter, therefore, to the Court of the Czar, was unwise, for two reasons. Firstly, he took up his duties on the Neva under the shadow of a diplomatic defeat; and secondly, for him beforehand the certainty of many secret and powerful enemies in the Russian capital.

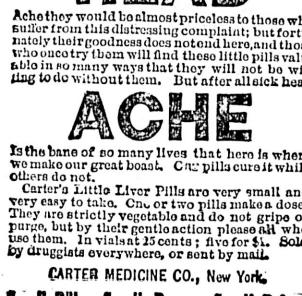
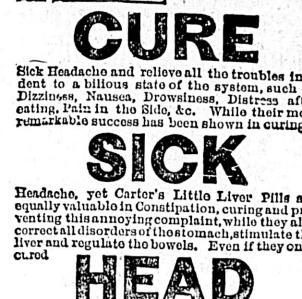
The recent Blue Book shows how impossible was the task committed to Sir Nicholas O'Conor, who, like the English gentleman he is, gallantly did his best under provocations that would have made one recent occupant of the Red House on the Neva swear like a trooper. Count Mouravieff's task, if aided by the ineptitude and fatuity of the British foreign office, has been hampered and hindered by domestic opposition to his policy. Between him and M. Pobiedonostsev, the celebrated procurator of the Holy Sword, there is no love lost. Mr. Pobiedonostsev is jealous, suspicious, and above all things anxious for the health of the south of his countrymen. Social democracy, la Francmance, has planted her flag in Russia, and has come to stay. If the peasant joins the artisan in this new movement, as seems likely, the outlook for the Czar is gloomy.

Count Mouravieff, like most Russians of position, is a born gambler, and he has been playing for political stakes so high that he has had to give undertakings which may require redemption in an inconvenient form. The French navy, for example, is necessary to Russia, if she comes into conflict with Great Britain. But it is by no means certain, especially in the present condition of the fleet, that France would consent to fight England for the sake of Russian interests in Manchuria. Already the first ardor of the international honeymoon has abated, and the intelligent Frenchmen are asking themselves what they have got out of Russia's alliance. As this feeling of discontent is growing, the bills which Russia has drawn on French vanity may not be met at maturity.

Furthermore, Count Mouravieff's smartness in Manchuria has virtually welded together the two branches of the Anglo-Saxon race in an understanding based upon the most durable of all grounds for an alliance—enlightened self-interest. Count Mouravieff, in order to snuff diplomatic victory, has supplied Englishmen with ample grounds for rooted antipathy toward Russia. The foreign office, it is true, is still negotiating copiously with a power which has lied to them again and again; the records thereof are they not written in the chronicles of the last English Blue Book? This dislike of Russia by England is a thing to be reckoned with by Count Mouravieff.

If all goes well, by the end of October the Nile will be English from the Mediterranean to Khartoum. It has probably occurred to Count Mouravieff that among other consequences of Kitchener's victory will be an alternative route between Great Britain and her Eastern empire. With the Suez Canal open, our road to India lies naturally through it. In the event of war the canal will be blocked, and while the Russian reinforcements to the garrison of Abuk and Primorskoye provinces will march 1,650 miles over the most difficult land in Africa or proceed via the Cape and Great Horn, England has obtained a second string to her bow. The Nile railway and the fall of Berber have made it possible that our road to India in the future as in the present must be via the Red Sea in certain eventualities, while Russia is excluded. Count Mouravieff's task is to take cognizance of these things.

It is scarcely an exaggeration to say



Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

Is due to over-work, over-study, over-exhaustion or some form of abuse. When you abuse yourself you begin to decline. Now just stop it and get cured with the great Remedy-Treatment.

HUDYAN

This remedy-treatment cures Nervous Debility, Neurosthenia, failing or lost manhood. It has been used by over 10,000 men on the Pacific Coast, and these men are now cured men. If you doubt this read their testimonials or consult Hudson Doctors.

HUDYAN

Is to be had only from Hudson Medical Institute. Write for Circulars and Testimonials.

BLOOD > POISON

When you are suffering from Blood Poison, no matter whether it be in the first, secondary or tertiary form, you can be cured by the use of

30-DAY CURE.

Write for 30-Day Circulars.

A TEASPOONFUL OF ABBEY'S EFFERVESCENT SALT taken every morning will keep your blood pure and fortify your system against disease.

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE

SL. ETON, MARKET AND ELLIS STS., SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA

No one can give you Hudyau but Hudson Institute.

PASSENGERS

By steamer City of Kingston from the Sound:

W. J. Martin, Mrs. Peckman, J. Anderson, Mrs. Anderson, Mrs. Lynch, Mrs. Gillett, Mrs. E. Brown, G. Wilson, Mrs. Wilson, C. D. Latswath, Mrs. Moore, Mrs. Clements, C. J. Harris, D. W. Corey, Jas. W. Spry, Mrs. G. C. Howell, C. H. Harper, G. A. Hartangle, G. E. Griswold, G. A. Hartangle, Mrs. Spry, Mrs. Holden, Mrs. P. C. Holden, Misses Holden, Mrs. F. C. Holden, Dr. S. D. Brooks, C. A. Hammond, E. M. Murphy, J. B. Guitt, Mrs. Johnson, G. A. Johnson, G. A. Johnson, Mrs. Anderson, A. Carter, Mrs. Caskey, E. O. Musser, B. H. Renfroe, Mrs. Spencer, Mrs. Wilson.

CONSIGNERS

By steamer City of Kingston from the Sound:

D. Spencer, Moore & Co., Victoria B. & S. Co., E. C. Tisdall, G. C. Hinton & Co., Chas. Hock, H. McCormack, Vancouver Tannery, C. C. Shure, F. R. Stewart & Co., P. G. Thorp & Co., Ltd., Cosley Bros., Wall & Co., Sere & Co., A. R. Johnston & Co., Hutchison, H. Young & Co., H. Mansell, Henderson Bros., Prown & Co., D. Campbell, "Collector Inland Rev. R. P. Rithet & Co., S. J. Pitts.

BEECHAMS PILLS

FOR DILIGENT AND NERVOUS DISORDERS

such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Giddiness, Faintness after meals, Headache, Dizziness, Drowsiness, Flushing of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Costiveness, Blotches in the Skin, Cold Chills, Disturbing Sleep, Frightful Dreams and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations.

THE FIRST DOSE WILL GIVE RELIEF IN TWENTY MINUTES. Every sufferer will acknowledge them to be

A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAMS PILLS, taken as directed, will quickly restore Females to complete health. They promptly remove obstructions or irregularities of the system and cure Sick Headache.

for a Weak Stomach

Impaired Digestion

Disordered Liver

IN MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN

Beecham's PILLS are

Without a Rival

And have the

LARGEST SALE

of any Part in Medicine in the World.

at all Drug Stores.

THE J. G. McLaren Balfing Co.

Pure Oak Tanned

BITING

Buy the Best. Successful Mill Owners will tell you this.

Montreal, Toronto

SCAVENGERS.

ED. LINES, General Scavenger, 230 Yates Street, Victoria, B.C. 1,650 yards left at Jas. Tynan's, 99 Government street; Speed Bros., corner Douglas and Fort; or Schroeder Bros., corner Menzies and Michigan, will be promptly attended to.

Mr. Knight says after such a grand success, is it any wonder we recommend Dr. Chase's Ointment?

C.P.N. CO. LTD.

STEAMSHIP

"Princess Louise"

(Foot, Master.)

Carrying Her Majesty's mails, will leave Turner, Beeton & Co.'s wharf for

NAAS AND WAY PORTS

On Wednesday, Sept. 21, and from Vancouver at 12 noon on Sept. 22.

For freight or passage apply at the office of company, 64 Wharf street, Victoria, B.C. The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

JOHN IRVING, Manager.

C. P. NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED

WHARF ST., VICTORIA.

TIME TABLE, NO. 36.

Takes effect September 1st, 1898.

VANCOUVER ROUTE.

Victoria to Vancouver—Dally, except Monday, at 1 o'clock; Vancouver to Victoria—Dally, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C. P. R. No. 1 train.

NEW WESTMINSTER ROUTE.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner and Lulu Island—Sunday at 23 o'clock; Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock; Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C. P. R. train No. 2 train East Monday.

For Plumper Pass—Wednesdays and Fridays at 7 o'clock.

For Moresby and Pender Islands—Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Port and Moresby Islands—Thursday at 7 o'clock.

NORTHERN ROUTE.

The Colonist.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1898.

Published by

The Colonist Printing & Publishing Co.,
Limited Liability.
27 Broad Street Victoria, B.C.
W. H. ELLIS, Manager.

A PROPOSED GERRYMANDER.

Mr. Hewitt Bostock, M.P., has not been hitherto regarded as entitled to speak with authority as to the policy of the Laurier ministry, and to his credit it is to be said that he has not professed to do so. Therefore, when we find him undertaking to outline any course as one likely to be followed, what he says is worthy of some consideration, as he would not be apt to say anything if he had no reason to do so. Mr. Bostock has not outraged himself and his opinions very much upon the people, either at home or abroad.

When at Rossland a few days ago, Mr. Bostock was interviewed by a reporter for the Miner, and he spoke quite freely, for him. We quote in its entirety what the Rossland paper says upon one very interesting subject.

Mr. Bostock was not prepared to say what would be the most important legislation introduced at the next session, but he expects that considerable attention will be paid to redistribution. He referred to the desire among prominent Liberals to organize the representation in the House of Commons on a fairer basis than was provided under Conservative rule. He expects to see many pocket boroughs that are considered Conservative strongholds wiped out, and greater representation given to districts that have increased largely in representation in recent years. In this connection he expects that the Kootenay-Yukon-Cariboo district will receive favorable consideration. He endorses the Miner's contention that the Kootenays should be organized as a separate constituency, so he will do his utmost to secure at the earliest possible moment. He said the division of the district meets with the approval of the Ottawa administration.

Assuming that this is said with authority, we have here indicated a determination upon the part of the ministry to gerrymander themselves into power for another term. They propose that the next political game shall be played with loaded dice. With franchise lists manipulated by their friends in five of the provinces, and constituencies everywhere cut out according to the most approved Liberal pattern, the government may feel able to make light of Yukon scandals and things of that nature.

There is no justification for any alteration in the constituencies next year. Two years later the census will be taken, and there will then have to be a general overhauling of the whole matter. The general representation of the several provinces will then have to be adjusted so as to correspond with that of Quebec, and no good excuse can be given for touching the subject before that time.

FLAX CULTURE.

Last year the Colonist directed the attention of the farmers of British Columbia to the great possibilities of flax culture. Experience has shown that the yield of flax per acre is so high that if the quality is good, the crop would be very profitable. The pioneer of flax culture in the Pacific Northwest is Dr. A. W. Thornton, of Whatecon, Wash. We do not mean that he was the first person to cultivate it, but he has done more than any one to investigate the industry and create an interest in it. Two years ago Frank Barbour, of William Barbour & Sons, the great thread manufacturers, of Lisburn, Ireland, visited Puget Sound for the purpose of inspecting the flax grown there, and in consequence of his observations a ton of flax was sent to that firm for the purpose of experimenting with it. Mr. Barbour has made a long report on the subject. Most of it is technical, but the closing paragraph gives his conclusions. He says:

If the flax is grown and manipulated under proper conditions and by people who thoroughly understand the business on Puget Sound, we are convinced that the cultivation of it would be of the greatest importance, and in a short time would rival the great Belgian district of Courtrai. We congratulate you on the success of the experiment, which far exceeds our expectations, and we believe there is great future before the flax-growers of the West of America.

Dr. Thornton says that the sample ton sent to Ireland was not selected, but was the run of the crop out of a pile of seven tons. He says that in order to place flax culture upon a safe footing, it is necessary to have a plant to prepare the fibre for market, and for this purpose a capital of \$25,000 to \$30,000 is necessary. If this plant were established a beginning could be made of a highly profitable industry, one alike profitable to the farmer and the capitalist, would spring up. What is true of the State of Washington in this respect is true of this province.

We urge this subject upon the attention of the provincial government, and it is also a matter that might properly receive the consideration of the Dominion department of agriculture. As the industry is entirely new, it will undoubtedly be difficult to induce people who really know nothing about it, except what they read in the papers, to put money into the business of preparing flax for market, but if either or both the governments would advance the money, or would guarantee the interest upon it, some one could be readily found to take the project up. Last year Dr. Thornton wrote to the Colonist to say that he was quite prepared to give the people of British Columbia the benefit of his experience.

It is not easy to suggest any way in which greater good can be accomplished

by a comparatively small outlay than by encouraging flax raising. Flax is a crop that will grow almost anywhere in this western country. We speak now of the Coast district. It flourishes on the gravelly hills and in the loamy valleys. It requires very little moisture. One of the finest samples of flax we have ever seen was grown in the White River valley, Washington, and never had a drop of rain on it from the time it was sown until it was gathered. Doubtless some British Columbia farmers can say the same thing about flax grown by them. Flax culture is easy, inexpensive and profitable. It would be a valuable addition to our agriculture, and we hope that the provincial government will take the matter up at once, so that next season may witness beginning. If the intention of the government to give the requisite assistance were announced this autumn, a large crop would be sown next year.

THE DREYFUS CASE.

It is difficult to foresee the outcome of the Dreyfus affair. It may plunge France into a new revolution. The condition of things which the confession of Major Esterhazy discloses is almost unheard of. That such rotteness should exist in any civilized country is appalling. The army will come out of the affair deeply disgraced, and for France to lose confidence in the army will be a revolution of itself.

The whole story reads more like a romance than the proceedings of a modern government. A man accused of high treason, convicted upon forged documents by a tribunal that refused to be guided by the ordinary rules of evidence, and was brow-beaten by the generals of the army at every stage, finds his accusers confessing their guilt and himself sent for to stand a new trial after every appeal to mercy and justice had been denied. When Dreyfus returns, the excitement of Paris will be intense, and there is no telling what may happen.

SIDEWALKS.

Considerable earth and cinder sidewalks has been laid in Victoria during the present year, and the portion of it that has been carefully laid promises to give very great satisfaction. A comparison of the two materials results favorably to cinder. A sidewalk topped with cinders is likely to make a good walking surface after it has had a winter's rain upon it. Some of the earth sidewalks have not been made with sufficient care, notably the long stretch on Michigan street between Menzies and Oswego. Too many large stones were left in the so-called gravel forming the top. If it were raked down and covered with tamped cinders, like the piece on Quadra between Frederick and Mason it would be satisfactory. Referring to the latter piece of work, it may be said to promise excellent results. It is clean, smooth and easy to walk on, and its first cost is only a very little greater than planks, while the expense of maintenance will be trifling. It is possible that this material solves the problem of good sidewalks for the residential portion of the city. Any one, whose business or pleasure takes him over Victoria, may realize that in the course of a year a very large proportion of the plank sidewalks must be condemned and taken up at a very early day. Hence there is much satisfaction in knowing that an excellent and comparatively inexpensive substitute for wood can be found in tamped cinders.

We observe with great regret a disposition on the part of a certain British Columbia paper to refer to public men and ex-members of the civil service in language which reflects seriously upon their personal honesty. It is not too much to say that such allusions are a gross abuse of the privileges of the press. No one has ever contended more strongly for the freedom of the press than the Colonist, but it has always drawn the line at comments upon private individuals or reflections upon the personal integrity of men in public life. It is a strong advocate of directness and absolute freedom of expression, when public wrongs are to be righted, but it despises the innuendo, the cowardly insinuation, the carefully worded paragraph, which damns a man's reputation, while avoiding the penalties of the law of libel. It wrongs have been committed by public men or public employees, the press should never hesitate to expose them, but the exposure should be explicit. To speak of the dismissal of an official, as the Rossland Times does, and to add that the Semlin ministry means to confirm its charges that the whole department to which the official was attached is clogged with corruption, is a slander of the basest kind, and as cowardly as it is base. It is false, because the Semlin government has never made any such charge against the department referred to. It is cowardly because the writer of it is careful to employ language which implies corruption but is not within the scope of the libel law. It is base, because it is an attempt to injure a private citizen of deserved good repute. No language can be too strong in condemnation of such attacks. Indeed things the coming to such pass in this province that no man is safe in taking certain newspapers home to his family, for he cannot tell but what they may contain some disgraceful or cruel insinuation against him. There is reason to believe that at least one newspaper, realizing that it cannot hurt the individuals whom it attacks, is exhausting its ingenuity to discover malicious things to say which will cause the wives and families of such persons pain and annoyance.

The Nelson Economist says "City Clerk Strachan has left for New Westminster Lunatic Asylum, in charge of a demented man." Will the Economist kindly print an explanation. It seems an extraordinary thing for the authorities of Nelson to permit so valuable an offi-

cial as the city clerk to be taken to the lunatic asylum by a demented man. It would be bad enough to send him in charge of a sane person. The Economist adds that "the trip was generously arranged by the city council by way of a vacation for their hard-working official." This is very kind; but why send him to the lunatic asylum and why place him in the care of a lunatic? City Clerk Strachan may find himself in the place of another official, who was sent on to an asylum with a lunatic, and was handed over by the latter to the keeper. If he is, his companion can cite the Economist as proof that he has the city clerk in charge.

The explanation given by the News-Advertiser for the abolition of the office of Agent-General at London is that not enough money was spent on it to make it efficient, and the province cannot afford to spend the requisite amount, say \$15,000, at present. Since the thing cannot be done in style, the government thinks it ought not to be done at all. This is one way of looking at the matter, but it is not a reasonable way. The Agent-General rendered excellent service, and the expenditure for the maintenance of the office was money well laid out, it is of very great importance to British Columbia to be specially represented in London, and while the abolition of the office may please some people who think that cutting off an official head is the acme of statesmanship, it will not commend itself to the great body of thinking people, who really understand the matter.

Colonist readers will hardly expect this paper to follow the Times through a discussion of the constitutional questions involved in the dismissal of the Turner ministry. When the matter was news, we took up every point and considered each at very great length. We have the authority of the Times as to the length of the articles in inches. We know that they took up a great deal of space, as they called for the exercise of much consideration and some little research. If we failed then to make clear why we thought the Lieutenant-Governor acted wrongly, it would hardly be worth while to try to do so now. Moreover, the whole subject will have to be dealt with when the house meets, and any discussion in the meanwhile would simply be a weariness to the public. We greatly regret that when the matter was fresh, the Times did not cite its authorities and advance its arguments.

A point which will interest lawyers has arisen in connection with an extradition case in California. The wife of John J. Dunning died at Dover, Delaware, from eating poisoned candy sent from San Francisco. Mrs. Botkin, of San Francisco, was arrested on the charge of murder, and an application has been made by the Governor of Delaware to have her sent there for trial. The application is resisted upon the ground, among others, that while she may have killed a person in Delaware, she is not a fugitive from justice, and hence cannot be extradited under the statutes. The same point would arise in case of a similar murder of a person in Canada by another residing in the United States, or if one person should shoot another across the international boundary.

A somewhat belated letter has come to hand from a correspondent, who says he speaks for those "who are perhaps more fastidious as to the etiquette of our prosody than we are correct in our syntax," in which he desires to be informed as to the pronunciation of "Geisha." Most people pronounce it a success, but as such an answer may lay us open to the charge of not sufficiently appreciating the fastidiousness of the etiquette of newspaper ethics, we will observe that the man who wrote the libretto of the opera made Geisha rhyme with Asia and "Day, sir." The diphthong "ei" may be pronounced like a long a as in "rein." How the Japanese pronounce it, that is if they have any such word, we do not know.

Sir Charles Tupper talked to a Montreal interviewer about his plans for next year's political campaign. The physical vitality of Sir Charles is something marvellous, but it is not so surprising as his mental activity. At an age when most men seek retirement, he is as active at most as a boy. His ability for a long-sustained political campaign has never been exceeded, if it has ever been equalled, by any man of his years. It is 43 years since the veteran first donned his political armor, and it seems to fit him as well as ever.

The Times seems particularly grieved because the Colonist exposed on Sunday the unjust action of the government in regard to Miss Woolley. We really cannot see what Sunday has to do with the matter. Miss Woolley was used in a gross and outrageous manner. On the question of dismissals generally, we may add that if an official is dismissed because it is found possible to reduce the staff without impairing its efficiency, no one will object; but even in such a case reasonable notice should be given.

It took nine, eight and seven days respectively for three letters to reach Whitewater, B.C., from Victoria, although there is supposed to be a daily mail to that mining town. Now, the question is, where does this service delay in transmission of letters to Kootenay points occur? Is it in Victoria, en route, or at Kaslo or Whitewater? It would be well if the post office inspector would look into the matter.

Commenting upon British Columbia politics, the Manitoba Free Press says: "When the two parties line up and the

Try RADNOR WATER

TURNER, BEETON & CO., Agents.

Letters to the Editor

PROHIBITION.

separation is made, the sheep from the goats, the people will know where they are at." If the Free Press will kindly print another article, explaining what this means, it may serve to help the people understand where it is at.

There are over a million names on the pension roll of the United States, and the Oregonian thinks the late war with Spain is likely to add 200,000 to the number. This will increase the cost of the pension list to a larger sum than is expended by any nation in the world on its standing army.

The Dominion Labor Congress, in expressing the opinion that a minimum wage of \$2 a day should be paid the letter-carriers, is quite reasonable. By the way, what has become of all that agitation which our Liberal friends indulged in a few years ago over the pay of these men? Has it gone to keep company with the array of broken Grit promises?

We give some interesting particulars as to how business is transacted at the Gold Commissioner's office in Dawson. The Klondike Nugget is authority for them. We will remind our Liberal contemporaries that the Nugget is not printed in Seattle, but in Dawson City, Canada.

Current Comment

MR. MULOCK'S JUBILEE.

The public opinion mill is boasting of the great financial triumph of Mr. W. Mulock in the postal department. He has reduced a deficit of \$781,000 to \$46,000. It is all nonsense. There never was a deficit of \$780,000, and there is not a reduction to \$46,000. The fact is, Mr. Mulock rode in rather more revenue than usual last year by selling Jubilee stamps.—Toronto Mail and Empire.

PLACES FOR PARTISANS.

The scramble for the spoils seems to have now fairly begun in this province. The Semlin-Martin government has scarcely been in office a month, yet in that short time a number of the old civil servants have been dismissed and their places filled by party workers. This is in keeping with the election promises of the ministers and their supporters. In nearly every riding office-seekers were promised "fat billets" if they would vote for the Semlin-Martin candidates; in fact the Hon. "Joe" Martin and Rev. G. R. Maxwell, M. P., openly proclaimed the principle "That to the victors belong the spoils." Mr. Martin is now acting on that principle, and if the uncontradicted report that he has decided to dismiss employees of the government without cause, prove correct, a grand carnival of dismissals and appointments may be looked for. Dr. Furrer, jail surgeon, is the latest victim of the political guillotine. The doctor voted for Hon. G. B. Martin, hence his dismissal. The position has been given to Dr. M. S. Wade, chairman of Mr. Dean's election committee. Mr. Norfolk is another victim, and the end is not yet.—Kamloops Standard.

A ROYAL FLUSH.

The Khalifa Smashed—Paul Kruger Shortened Up—Li Hung Chang Bound—Emperor William Makes a Treaty With England—The Czar Wants Peace—The United States and Great Britain "Together"—British Arms and British Policy Triumphant in Every Quarter." The concise way in which the Toronto World sizes up the position of Britain at the present moment. When Lord Salisbury gets ready to show his hand, it is generally discovered that he holds a royal flush.

SOLDIER PRINTER KILLED.

A Former Victoria Compositor Dies in Uncle Sam's Service.

The Typographical Journal gives the following account of the death of E. K. Humphrey, who used to work on the Victoria News in 1892 and was well known among the printers of the city:

"While the typographical union is well represented in the volunteer army, the membership of No. 87 at Houston, Texas, suffered the first loss, so far as reported, in the person of Corporal Edward K. Humphrey, of Company E, First Texas Infantry. He was killed by lightning at Miami, Fla., August 8, as the regiment was leaving for Jacksonville. The remains were moved to Houston, lying in state at the city hall, and interred with military honors at the cemetery, where after appropriate exercises, the remains were buried in the printer's lot. Mr. Humphrey was born in Buffalo, N.Y., commenced his apprenticeship on the Ontario Star, and had travelled extensively. For the past ten years he had been employed in the composing-room of the Houston Post, and was held in high esteem by his fellow-workmen. When volunteers were called for, the deceased was amongst the first to offer his services. Respects in

memory of him were paid by the Postmaster, the editor, and the printer, and the entire staff turned out to witness the removal of the遗骨 to the cemetery.

Police Investigating.—There were no further developments yesterday in regard to the skeleton found on Saturday near Mr. Milne's property, at Sooke, by the men working on the roads. Sergeant Langley, of the provincial police, went out to investigate. He will be back to-day.

Westminster Relief Fund.—There were a few additions yesterday to the list of subscriptions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire. The principal ones being Messrs. Muirhead & Mann, \$25; and M. H. Macnebe, of the Wilson hotel, \$5. Both amounts were collected by Ald. Bragg.

The schooner Vidette, under charter to load props in British Columbia for Santa Rosalia, left San Francisco on the 7th instant.

The testimonials in behalf of Flood's Sarsaparilla are written by honest people who want you to know what it has done for them.

WESTMINSTER RELIEF.

LIBERTY.

PROBLEMS.

Your Prescription will
be prepared with.... **PURE..
DRUGS**
By Practical Dispensers at
the Central Drug Store.
HALL CO., Yates and Dogan

Mackintoshes
Umbrellas
Overcoats
Winter Underwear
Fall Suits

50
Cases
Just
Received

**B. WILLIAMS
& CO.**

Clothers
and
Hatters

97 Johnson
Street

FIRE INSURANCE
HEISTERMAN & CO.,
75 Govt St.

THE LOCAL NEWS.

Fruit jars at Cheapside.
Majestic Ranges at Cheapside.
Carpenter Tools at Cheapside.
Use Blue Ribbon Extract of Vanilla.*

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*

Bass' XXXX on draught at the Occidental.

Hotel Victoria, Victoria, strictly first-class. Rates \$2 upwards.

For the best and cheapest cakes in the city go to Lawrence's.

McClary's Famous Stoves and Steel Ranges at Clarke & Pearson's.

The Badminton, Vancouver; management, John Creedon. Strictly first-class. Rates, \$2 upwards.

Removed—Dr. A. E. Verrinder, to the corner rooms, Five Sisters block, entrance No. 13, over C.P.R. office.

Babbling brooks, "Shady nooks," Guests in hammocks "reading books" "In the orchard, Davis', Saanich Road."

TALLY HO! TALLY HO! to hunters—for game locations, apply Stevens' Hotel and Tourists' Retreat, Prospect Lake District.

Something very stylish in Misses' and Children's Fall Hats and Bonnets. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Mrs. Hegg, late of New York, has full charge of our millinery department. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

New shades Crepe Tissue Paper, with tinted edge. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieison's).

Beautiful designs in lace curtains, of which we have the following makes: Nottingham; Brussels, Irish Point, etc. Weiler Bros.

Your Prescription will
be prepared with.... **PURE..
DRUGS**
By Practical Dispensers at
the Central Drug Store.
HALL CO., Yates and Dogan

Smoke Capstan—cool and comforting.*
Everybody smokes the Nugget cigar.*

A Baby's Burial.—Rev. Canon Beaumont conducted services yesterday afternoon at Christ Church cathedral and at Ross Bay cemetery in connection with the funeral of the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. Belford, of Perry street.

Repairs About Completed.—The repairs to the bridge over Trent river and the Union coal railway are now about completed, and it is expected that everything will be in shape for the resumption of shipments from the mines by the first of next week.

A Poodle Dog For Kamloops.—Mr. Louis Marboeuf, founder and for many years proprietor of the Poodle Dog restaurant in this city, has recently taken possession of the old Montreal house at Kamloops, and re-opened it under the name that he has made Coast-famous in Victoria.

Cassiar Election.—According to late advices from the North, the final result in Cassiar district is even yet not obtainable. On the 1st instant there were still six places to be heard from, with a total voting strength of not more than 20 all told, the totals without them being: Clifford, 181; Irving, 139; MacTavish, 56.

The Same Old Story.—John Stewart, when sober, is an inoffensive and industrious workingman, but when not sober he invariably visits the house of his wife, with whom he does not live, and causes trouble, ending in the police court. Yesterday the old family trouble was re-arisen before Magistrate Macrae, and Stewart was bound over to keep the peace.

Given Time to Leave.—In the city police court yesterday, Joseph Hanlon was charged with vagrancy. He had only been in town a few days, but had been drunk most of the time, and acting in a suspicious manner. His case was adjourned until to-morrow, and he was allowed out on his own recognizances—a hint that it would be well for him to leave the city.

Variety In Her Work.—Miss Flora Shaw, the distinguished woman correspondent of the London Times, is getting a practical illustration of the variety of Canada's resources and characteristics, being at present engaged in the completion of her write-up of the Alberta and Manitoba ranches. Her experiences here stand out in sharp contrast with her recent adventures in the heart of the Klondike.

Tobacco by Carload.—One of the chief shipments arriving at this port by the Islander on Sunday last was one of 55 cases of English tobaccos, shipped by Messrs. W. D. & H. O. Wills, of Bristol, Eng., to E. A. Morris, of Government street. The shipment is a unique one in its way, as it comprises just one car load and is the first of such shipments to Victoria, or in fact to any port in Canada.

Welcome Rain.—Never was rain more welcome, except to those who had planned excursions or outings, than that which commenced to fall yesterday. The country was as dry as parchement, as a result of the continuous dry spell, and bush fires were playing havoc with timber all over the Island and on the Mainland. The heavy dew of the last few nights had stopped the smaller fires, but the big ones were blazing merrily until yesterday's rain put them out.

Under New Management.—Mr. C. J. Harrison, who has been connected with different hotels in the city during the last few years, and when Wrangell was a city of some pretensions, conducted a hotel at that place, has assumed the management of the Hotel Victoria, vice Mr. W. H. Mawdesley. Mr. Harrison knows the hotel business from top to bottom, and his experience and popularity should increase the patronage of the Victoria.

Parliament Buildings Inquiry.—At the law courts this morning at eleven o'clock Chief Justice McColl will sit as sole commissioner "under the Public Inquiries act, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the payment of two certain sums of \$30,000 and \$3,414.87, under contracts entered into with Frederick Adams and Richard Drake respectively for the performance of certain works in connection with the construction of the new parliament buildings; and into the circumstances connected with a certain submission to arbitration, dated the 29th day of June, 1898, of differences between the government and Messrs. Baker, McGregor and Jeeves arising out of the said contract with Frederick Adams."

Prohibition Meetings.—After the service on Sunday evening at the Metropolitan church a large prohibition mass meeting was held, Rev. J. E. Coombs being the speaker. Mr. Coombs dealt with the Biblical aspect of the liquor traffic, quoting passages for the purpose of showing the evil effects of strong drink. He argued that not only was the Bible opposed to the use of intoxicating liquor by the individual, but demanded those who put the temptation of drink at the way of sinners and removed woe on the nation that obtained remorse from iniquity. For the present week there will be picnics meetings held as follows: Tuesday, Baptist Mission, Burnside road; Wednesday evening, A.O.U.W. hall and Semple's hall, Victoria West; Friday evening, open air meeting James Bay; Saturday evening, open air meeting in the centre of the city.

Domestic Complications.—After the service on Sunday evening at the Metropolitan church a large prohibition mass meeting was held, Rev. J. E. Coombs being the speaker. Mr. Coombs dealt with the Biblical aspect of the liquor traffic, quoting passages for the purpose of showing the evil effects of strong drink. He argued that not only was the Bible opposed to the use of intoxicating liquor by the individual, but demanded those who put the temptation of drink at the way of sinners and removed woe on the nation that obtained remorse from iniquity. For the present week there will be picnics meetings held as follows: Tuesday, Baptist Mission, Burnside road; Wednesday evening, A.O.U.W. hall and Semple's hall, Victoria West; Friday evening, open air meeting James Bay; Saturday evening, open air meeting in the centre of the city.

The Searcher's Hearing.—The hearing of Joseph John Morell, who on Saturday evening, while searching on Government street, ran into and badly injured Mrs. Kirby and her little son, was called in the police court yesterday, but was adjourned until to-day, as Mrs. Kirby was too ill to appear. Morell was not charged with fast riding, but with "doing grievous bodily harm" to Mrs. Kirby and son. It is said that an effort is being made to settle the case out of court, but if this is done it is possible that Morell will be made an example of under the fast riding clause of the by-law. He is now out on bail, with one surety of \$100 and himself in \$150. There are many complaints of fast riding on the streets. On Saturday evening two men on a tandem made themselves particularly annoying.

Something very stylish in Misses' and Children's Fall Hats and Bonnets. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

Mrs. Hegg, late of New York, has full charge of our millinery department. The Sterling, 88 Yates street.

New shades Crepe Tissue Paper, with tinted edge. The Victoria Book and Stationery Co. (late Jamieison's).

Beautiful designs in lace curtains, of which we have the following makes: Nottingham; Brussels, Irish Point, etc. Weiler Bros.

OKELL & MORRIS'
PRESERVES AND
MARMALADES
Are the Purest and Best

Prof. Dr. Jaegers'

UNDERWEAR

New Stock Just Opened at

SAM REID'S.

Have you seen our latest in Table Lamps? Now is your time to get something exceptionally nice. Weiler Bros. *

The Busy Bees Help.—As a result of their entertainment given at St. James' rectory yesterday afternoon, the Busy Bees of the church referred to are unable to transmit \$13.50 as their contribution as a society to the New Westminster relief fund. And besides thus doing good, the Bees had the pleasure of making all their friends who attended enjoy themselves thoroughly.

Looking for John Wolf.—Inquiries are being made in Victoria for John Wolf, a well-known business man of San Francisco, and president of the firm of Wolf, Wreder & Co., wholesale liquor dealers, 412 Front street. Mr. Wolf has been missing under mysterious circumstances for almost a month, and has been traced to Southern Oregon. From there the trail is reported to lead into this city.

To Be Interred at Ross Bay.—Having been a charter member of Pride of the Island Lodge, Sons of England, the remains of the late George Furnell, who was killed in Saturday's accident near Mission Junction, will be brought to this city for burial at Ross Bay Cemetery. The Sons of England taking charge of the funeral arrangements. A son of the deceased has for some time past been employed at the Union Club here.

Early Preparations.—Mr. W. F. White, of Winnipeg, is among the few who share the opinion that there will be another winter rush to the Klondike this year, and has already commenced preparations to cater to the wants of those who will want dogs. He has secured upwards of thirty "huskies," which are now being trained to harness, and will be shipped to this city early in November.

Yukon Railway.—Referring to the rumor published in Eastern papers that the Ottawa government intends to re-introduce the Mackenzie & Yukon railway, contrary to next session, it would consult the British Columbia government on the question. Hon. Mr. Cotton yesterday said that he had had no intimation of the Ottawa government conferring with the province upon the subject.

Transferred to Vancouver.—On account of the recent very disastrous fire at New Westminster, the annual meeting of the Provincial Presbyterian Sunday School Convention cannot be held there as originally intended. The sessions will be held instead at St. Andrew's church, Vancouver, to-morrow and Thursday, the dates previously agreed upon. A number of the leading Presbyterian Sabbath school workers of this city will be in attendance.

Covered by Insurance.—The press dispatches generally lay set down the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada, as the heaviest losers of all by the Westminster fire, the secretary of the big insurance company, Mr. T. B. McAnally, of Montreal, has sent the following telegram to his agents and correspondents, explaining the situation: "The company loses absolutely nothing—not even one dollar—but the New Westminster fire. We are fully covered by fire insurance policies."

Lieut. Col. Houghton's Will.—The will of the late Lieut. Col. Charles Frederick Houghton, who died in this city on the 13th of August last, has been filed in court at Montreal, and shows the bequests provided for to be all among the members of the deceased gentleman's family. The will is in holograph form and was made at Montreal on June 2 last; it names as executors Mr. James Gillespie Muir, and Miss Marie Houghton, a daughter of the deceased.

In Business For Himself.—The city authorities having decided that Victoria no longer requires the services of an expert in the capacity of plumbing inspector, Mr. George Watson, who until recently filled that responsible position, has gone into business for himself at 99 Johnson street. He is well stocked with everything usually carried by those of his trade, and will make a specialty of plumbing and sewer connections—a department of the business for which he late official position specially qualifies him.

Parliament Buildings Inquiry.—At the law courts this morning at eleven o'clock Chief Justice McColl will sit as sole commissioner "under the Public Inquiries act, for the purpose of making an inquiry into the circumstances connected with the payment of two certain sums of \$30,000 and \$3,414.87, under contracts entered into with Frederick Adams and Richard Drake respectively for the performance of certain works in connection with the construction of the new parliament buildings; and into the circumstances connected with a certain submission to arbitration, dated the 29th day of June, 1898, of differences between the government and Messrs. Baker, McGregor and Jeeves arising out of the said contract with Frederick Adams."

Flourishing League.—On Sunday and yesterday the Empworth League in connection with the Metropolitan Methodist church of this city, celebrated their eighth anniversary, the league having been established in 1890, and now claiming a membership of upwards of 175 young men and women of the Methodist denomination. During the eight years past much good work has been done in the direction of missionary fields, and the fostering of devotional, intellectual and social efforts among the young. Sunday morning's service was preached by Rev. W. H. Barracough, B. A., of the Centennial church; while in the evening Rev. J. C. Speer filled the pulpit, his sermon to the leaguers being upon the value of a man—"I will make a man more precious than a wedge of gold" being the text. Last evening the members of the league entertained their friends at a social function, for which an excellent programme of a musical and literary character had been prepared. The present officers of the league are: Ernest Whittington, president; Harry Jones, Thomas Oliver, A. H. Lee, and Mrs. H. Siddall, vice-presidents; Fred Allott, secretary; and J. H. Baker, treasurer.

CHARGES FOR ADMISSION.

Difficulty Experienced by Miners In

Getting Into the Dawson

Recorder's Office.

The press of Dawson City continues to reiterate charges against the Canadian officials in the Yukon, the gold commissioners' office being chiefly complained of. The Klondike Nugget openly charges that fees of \$10 and \$5 are paid for admission to the office, men who do not pay being kept for days in the line at the front door, while those who pay are allowed in by a side door.

The same paper publishes a letter from John Donnelly, who thus explains how he lost claim to the land.

"On the 10th day of August I staked a bench claim on the lower half of N.W. 1/4 on Discovery tributary of Bear creek. The same evening I came to Dawson, but returned to the claim on the next evening the 11th. I remained on the claim prospecting till the 13th. On that day I noticed a man on the claim, but paid no attention to him until he had gone away. About two hours later I found a single stake, on which was a name, so poorly written and spelled I could not make it out. On the same day I was told that the claim was already recorded. I immediately went back to Dawson, and on the 15th succeeded in getting inside through the private door. I saw Mr. Pawsey, and he told me distinctly that the claim was not recorded, but in that in order to record it I would have to go out and take my chances with the rest in getting inside. From the 15th to the 20th I waited outside the door, trying to get in, but could not do so, and then went back to the claim and continued prospecting until August 24th."

"I then returned to Dawson, and this time by paying the policeman on guard \$4 I succeeded in getting inside. This was on August 26th. I went to the recorder's window, and asked to record the claim. The answer was that the claim had been recorded on August 12th by William H. Abramson. I do not know who Abramson is, but this much I do know, that my stakes placed on that claim on August 10th were the only ones ever placed on it, except the ones staked out on August 13th, a day later than the day on which the records show the claim was recorded."

A story is also told of a scheme which a gang of sharpers have on hand to secure a lot of claims, by sending out spies, who will jump claims, the owners of which have not lived strictly up to the letter of the law.

EXCURSION TO TACOMA.

For Tacoma fair and carnival, steamer City of Kingsway will sell tickets on September 19, 20, 21, 22 and 23, good to return on the evening of the 23rd, at \$3.00 for the round trip. E. E. BLACKWOOD, Agent.

Stylish Hats, choice patterns in Shirts and Neckwear, at W. & J. Wilson's.

The Latest Designs in English, French and American Pattern Hats.

Mrs. Hegg, late Dresser & Trimmer from best establishments in New York, has full charge of our Millinery Department.

Grand Opening of Fall Millinery

TO BE HELD ON

Thursday and Friday, September 15 and 16

and following days, at

THE STERLING, 88 YATES STREET

SPORTSMEN.

We have the finest line of hunting knives of best Sheffield make. Try our "Climax" razor; each one guaranteed, and will be changed if not satisfactory, at Fox's, 78 Government street.

MILLINERY OPENING.

On Tuesday, September 20th, and following days we will have on view a complete stock of Millinery Goods, French and American patterns, also a full range of Sailor's Walking Hats in the most novel shapes. All these goods have been personally selected and we will endeavor to afford thorough satisfaction to our patrons, as in the past.

MRS. M. A. VIGOR,
Columbia House,
81 Douglas Street.

For Rainy Days.....

Defy rainy weather with a good

WATERPROOF Top Coat

These coats of McIntosh fame

are imported direct from Manchester, England. They are strong

enough to stand hard usage, light

enough to carry without inconvenience,

and handsome enough for Sunday wear.

McIntosh's drab mohair cloths,

check linings—coats are 48 to 50in.

long—ventilated arm holes—seams

all blue sewn and tapped on the inside—four bone buttons—velvet collar.

It's the same coat you paid \$10

for last season. To-day, to-morrow and while they last, this first fall shipment under the new tariff will be sold for

THE WORLD OF SPORT

Championship Tennis Shield To Be Retained by the Club and a Cup Trophy Substituted.

Rugby Footballers to Reorganize This Evening—The "Bays" Will Hold Another Meeting.

A special and well-attended general meeting of the Lawn Tennis club was held at the Driard hotel last evening, chiefly for the purpose of deciding how the balance of cash in hand should be expended. After discussion it was decided, on motion, to authorize the expenditure by the committee, of this money in the general improvement of the courts to the best advantage, a meeting of the committee to adopt definite plans to be held as soon as possible. The most important subject discussed was with reference to the championship shield, in regard to which it was unanimously decided as follows:

That the present shield be retained by the club as a record, and that for the championship of British Columbia a challenge cup be provided, to be played for under the following conditions:

1. The holder shall not be allowed to play throughout the tournament, but must defend the trophy against the winner of the all-comers' match.

2. Any player winning the trophy three years in succession shall become absolute owner.

The present holder of the shield is entitled to defend the shield under these conditions in 1898. It was not deemed desirable to amend the present rules with reference to lady players.

A committee consisting of Messrs. A. T. Goward and P. S. Lampman will revise the constitution of the club, and place the revised edition before the club at the annual general meeting, to be held in February. Members wishing to make any suggestions in this connection that might be of assistance to the committee are invited to communicate with either of the gentlemen named.

FOOTBALL

To Reorganize This Evening.

The Victoria Rugby Football club hold their annual meeting at the Victoria hotel this evening at eight o'clock, when the club will reorganize for the season. All new players and intending members are invited to be present. Already the Vancouver and Nanaimo clubs have reorganized, both having secured a number of new players, while Westminster but for the fire would have placed a strong team in the field, and may yet do so.

The "Bays" Will Meet Again.

A meeting was held last evening for the purpose of organizing a football team in connection with the James Bay Athletic association. After a general discussion, it was decided to leave the matter of organizing and the election of officers till Monday next, when the second meeting will be held. A committee consisting of Messrs. R. H. Hall, J. Scott and P. R. Daniels was elected to make necessary arrangements in the meantime. It is probable that the club will only play local matches this year. A lot of new talent is being secured and a successful season anticipated.

BASKET BALL

Bays Meet This Evening.

The James Bay basket ball team will meet this evening at 8 o'clock to reorganize for the season, and from all accounts will place a strong aggregation in the field. The dark blues will put forth every effort to retain the championship, which they succeeded in winning last year.

THE WHEEL.

Club Meeting Deferred.

In consequence of the concert at Victoria West this evening in aid of the New Westminster fire sufferers, with which the C. C. C. have no wish to conflict, the regular meeting of the western suburb wheeling club has been postponed until to-morrow. Several important items of business are then to be brought forward, including arrangements for next Saturday's outing, Millstream being on this occasion the objective point.

What Users of Diamond Dyes Say.

Opinions Worth Considering by those Who Have Never Done Home Dyeing.

Mrs. N. Wood, Campbellford, Ont., says: "Having a carpet to make and a great deal of coloring to do, I thought I would give the Diamond Dyes a trial, and used them, and they produced most beautiful colors, and I was pleased with the effects in the carpet. I am a farmer's wife, and after this will use only the Diamond Dyes."

Mrs. M. R. Bell, Victoria Harbor, Ont., says: "I find great pleasure in dyeing with the wonderful Diamond Dyes. They make old clothes, dresses, silks, feathers and wool goods look as good as new."

Mrs. T. Spence, Emigrant Road, N. B., says: "I have used your Diamond Dyes for 10 years for all kinds of coloring. I spin, weave cloth and dye all the clothes we wear for every day, besides making rugs and carpets."

Mrs. B. B. Taylor, Brandon, Man., says: "Diamond Dyes are used in our home every month for the coloring of dresses, ribbons, hose, etc., and they give the very best results. We save many dollars yearly by using your celebrated dyes."

Wilford Woodruff, head of the Mormon church, who died at Salt Lake City recently, was in the ministry for sixty-four years, in which time he travelled 172,369 miles, held 7,655 meetings and preached 3,229 sermons.

CHRONIC ECZEMA CURED.

One of the most chronic cases of eczema ever cured is the case of Miss Gracie Ella Aiton, of Hartland, N.B. On a sworn statement Mr. Aiton says: "I hereby certify that my daughter Gracie Ella was cured of eczema of long standing by using four boxes of Dr. Chase's Ointment. William Thistle, of Hartland, also certifies that he sold four boxes of Dr. Chase's ointment, which cured Gracie Ella."

OYSTER BAY.

A Port Nearer to Vancouver To Be Equipped for Shipping Purposes.

The Wellington Enterprise says: "From the work that is going on at Oyster Bay it would appear that the E. & N. R. R. Co. have abandoned their project of making Departure Bay the port for shipping the output of the Alexandria and Extension mines. A large coal wharf is to be built at Oyster Bay. An order has been given to the Chumash saw mill for 1,000,000 feet of lumber, and a boom of piles has been towed around from Departure Bay. One hundred and fifty men were taken to Oyster Bay on Saturday and work is now in full swing. It will be remembered that the site was cleared some two years ago but the company subsequently decided to centre their work at Wellington and make Departure Bay the port.

"We understand that this new department is no menace to the welfare of Wellington which will be maintained always as the base of operations."

"It is not unreasonable to suppose that the company have in view other and wider projects than the mere providing of an outlet for the two mines, Oyster Bay and Alexandria, and in a direct line with Vancouver than either Nanaimo or Departure Bay. It would indeed be the natural point of connection between a fast-gut ferry service and the railway. It has been stated frequently that the E. & N. Ry. Co. have in contemplation the providing of a fast passenger service between the metropolis of British Columbia and the completion of the new decks at Oyster Bay may be the first step in the promotion of this scheme."

THE COPPER SITUATION.

A recent issue of the Boston Journal of Commerce contains the following on the copper situation: "There probably has not been such a general feeling of buoyancy in the copper market for several years as there is at the present time. It is even greater than our war was in the recent past, our war was declared or seemed imminent. At that time, it will be remembered, the prospects for a good season in copper were excellent and failed of realization only because of the war. We might more properly say were deferred owing to the war. One can easily understand how this would only tend to make the demand for copper all the better when it did assume normal proportions. Even during the war period the production of the companies was well taken care of by an exceptionally good foreign demand. Other countries, it must be remembered, take fully 60 per cent. of the total American output, and thus are a greater factor in regulating our markets than the home demand."

"The present firmness and the favorable outlook are due, however, more to a prospective good home inquiry than to an anticipated call there may be from abroad. The ready saying that development just as a season's excess was evidence of the protocol being signed showed quite conclusively that the stock in the hands of consumers throughout the country is light, and the belief is general that the immediate business in copper will be large. The mere fact that stocks in consumers' hands throughout the country are light also has a most strengthening influence upon the market. Many buyers in purchasing copper have done so in anticipation of their needs in quite a measure. This, together with an excellent foreign demand, has given the mining companies enough work to keep them busy up to October 1, and some even as far as January 1."

"The advance in lake from 11½ to 12½ cents in less than three weeks is by no means to be wondered at under the circumstances. Some sales of lake have been made at 13½ cents, and should certain things in copper mining, which are now rumored, materialize, a higher market would seem imminent."

"The head office of the company in this province is situated at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Dawson Tatton, architect, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the company.

The amount of the capital of the company is \$75,000, divided into 75,000 shares of \$1 each.

The head office of the company in this province is situated at No. 39 Government street, Victoria, and Francis Dawson Tatton, architect, whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the company.

The objects for which the company has been incorporated are:

(a) To construct, maintain and work steamers, canal or tram roads in the Dominion of Canada, or to facilitate access to Dawson City or elsewhere in the Klondike district, to conduct miners and freight to and from the Klondike into accordance with Mr. Francis Dawson Tatton and others, with power to vary such agreements and to carry the same into effect with or without the intervention of the government.

(b) To obtain an Act or Acts of parliament of the Dominion of Canada, or a charter or charters for, and to build, equip, and work a railway from the north end of Marsh lake to Hootalinqua river, and a trail through timber, stone and timber, and a bridge across the river, and to obtain a license to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(c) To invest money at interest on the security of land of any tenure, buildings, stocks, shares, securities, merchandise, and any other property in the Dominion of Canada, or elsewhere, and to lend and advance to such persons, upon such securities and terms and subject to such conditions as may seem expedient:

(d) To cause the company to be registered, incorporated or otherwise duly constituted, if necessary or advisable, in British Columbia, the Dominion of Canada, or any foreign country, or any colony or dependency of Great Britain.

(e) To bear and pay the expenses of the registration fees and expenses of the preparation of the memorandum and articles of association:

(f) To do all things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects, including a power to pay brokerage or commission for services rendered in obtaining capital for the company or otherwise.

(g) To purchase, take on lease and otherwise acquire and hold steam and other ships or vessels, or any share or interest in any vessel, or any shares, stocks, securities or any componies so possessed or of or interested in any ships or vessels, and to maintain, repair, improve, alter, sell, exchange or let out or hire on charter, or otherwise deal with and dispose of any such vessels, shares or securities as above said;

(h) To employ any such ships or vessels in the conveyance of passengers, mails, troops, numbers of wood, timber, machinery, horses and dead stock, meat, corn and other produce, and of treasure and merchandises of all kinds;

(i) To carry on all or any of the businesses of contractors and proprietors, of dry docks, shipyards, saw-mills, warehouses and stores, and ship owners, ship brokers, insurance brokers, managers of shipping property, freight contractors, carriers by rail, air, water, land, or otherwise, lighters, forwarding agents, warehousemen, shippers, hotel proprietors, mechanical engineers and general traders;

(j) To insure with any other company or persons against all damages, risks and liabilities of all kinds which may accrue to this company, and also to carry on the business of marine insurance and marine accidental insurance in all its respective branches, and to effect re-insurance and marine insurance;

(k) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(l) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, storehouses, timber yards, and other houses, mills, workshops, foundries, engineering works, oil and gas works, water-works, water-works, and water power and steam power, in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other articles, plants, articles, and the like, whether in or about any building, house, building, huts, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(m) To make, construct, acquire by purchase, lease, or otherwise, and from time to time to maintain, work, manage, and otherwise deal with any roads, ways, works, warehouses, sheds, wharves, docks, storehouses, timber yards, and other houses, mills, workshops, foundries, engineering works, oil and gas works, water-works, water-works, and water power and steam power, in general, machinery, steam and other engines, implements, tools, utensils, and any other articles, plants, articles, and the like, whether in or about any building, house, building, huts, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(n) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(o) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(p) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(q) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(r) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(s) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(t) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(u) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(v) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(w) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(x) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(y) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(z) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(aa) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(bb) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(cc) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(dd) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(ee) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches, mineral or other property in the Dominion of Canada or elsewhere, whether real or personal, corporeal or incorporeal, and to let, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, and whether vested or contingent, and whether in possession or reversion;

(ff) To obtain, procure, purchase, take upon lease, or under-lease, exchange, or acquire in any other manner, and upon any terms whatsoever, any concessions, privileges, rights, lands, authority, immunities, cause water rights, buildings, buildings, ditches,

THE COLONIST PRESSES

DO
YOU
REQUIRE

Engraved,
Printed,
Embossed
Or Bound

Letter Heads
Bill Heads
Statements
Envelopes
Business Cards
Visiting Cards
Programmes
Menu Cards
Wedding Cards
Memorial Cards
Invitation Cards
Receipts
Drafts
Cheques
Stock Certificates
Snow Cards
Maps
Salmon Labels
Labels of Any Kind
Books or Pamphlets
Folders
Bonds
Debentures
Illuminated
Addressess
Diplomas
Blank Books
Law Books
Music Books
Magazines
Binding of any kind
Maps Mounted
Paper Ruled,

OR ANYTHING in the line of Engraving, Printing, Binding and Embossing. If you do you can be furnished with the same by THE COLONIST. We carry a greater assortment of Paper, Envelopes, Cards, Binding Cloths and Leathers than any other establishment in the West, and having the several branches under one roof, can give satisfaction in

QUALITY
PROMPTNESS
AND PRICE

Prices and Samples furnished on application. Address

The
Colonist Co.

VICTORIA, B.C.
Telephone 197.

HANDY LIST

OF VICTORIA FIRMS.

BAKERS AND CONFECTIONERS.
M. R. SMITH & CO., Victoria, B.C., Manufacturers of all kinds of Plain and Fancy Biscuits and Cakes.

BOOK EXCHANGE.
CASHMORE'S, 103 Douglas street; buy and exchange all kinds of books and novels.

DRAYMAN.
JOSEPH HANEY, Truck and Drayman—Office 28 Yates street; stables 119 Superior street; Telephone 171.

FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS.
CHAS. HAYWARD, 62 Government street.

HOUSE AND SIGN-INTERS.
B. LETTICE—Paints, varnishes, etc. Window glass and wall paper.

HARDWARE.
G. PRIOR & CO.—Hardware and Agricultural Implements. Cor. Johnson and Government.

HOTELS.
OCCIDENTAL—\$1 to \$1.50 per day. Under management of Walter Porter.

DOMINION—Popular prices; all comforts of higher price hotels. Free bus; meals 25 cents.

QUEEN'S—Am. and Euro. plan, cor. Store and Johnson streets. J. C. Voss, Prop.

LIVERY AND TRANSPORTS.
VICTORIA TRANS. CO., 21 Broughton st. Largest stock of horses, carriages, etc., for hire.

VICTORIA TRUCK AND DRAY CO.—Telephone 13.

MINING BROKERS.
BEN WILLIAMS & CO., 44 Fort St., mining brokers and operators. Stocks and shares sold on commission. Correspondence solicited.

STEAM COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS.
STEMLER & EARL, Coffee, spicess, mustard and baking powders. Penbrook st. near Government.

PHOTOGRAPHERS.
MAYNARD'S ART STUDIO, No. 41 Pandora street, dealers in all kinds of photographic material; views of British Columbia.

Sema Block—Maynard's Shoe and Fitting Store, 41 Pandora street; boots, shoes, leather, and shoe duds; "K" boots, to size.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BUTCHERS.
L. GOODACHE, Contractor by app't to Royal Navy and Dominion Government. Tel. 32.

THE BRITISH COLUMBIA MARKET CO. Ltd., Gov't and Yates Sts., Butchers and Packers; wholesale and retail dealers in fresh, salted and smoked meats, lard, etc. branch Vancouver.

STEAM DYE WORKS.
PAISLEY DYE WORKS—Tel. 410. The old reliable. Established 1888. 116 Yates street.

BRITISH COLUMBIA—Tel. 200—Largest estab.; country orders solicited. 141 Yates street.

4. LETTICE, dealer in paints, oils, varnish and window glass; agent for Brilliant

YUKON MINERS

I am prepared to buy some good properties for any party who are unable to come out this spring. Parties wishing a claim or two should write me as early as possible, as I intend to be in the Yukon about the 1st of July. I will bring out my sons. Letters should be accompanied by draft on the American Commercial Co. or the North American Trading Co. Belong to the ground and having had some experience I am in a position to buy to advantage. Claims on unprospected properties can to-day be bought for from one to five thousand dollars. Many are after the fall, and will be in Victoria early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring a deposit amount in a Yukon bank and advise me of the same, what amount they wish to put for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

LOUIS COUTURE,
Dawson City.

120 Reference—Lieut. Governor Dowdney, F. Oliver, M. P., Edmonton; Judge McGregor,

Corporation of the
City of Victoria

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on Wednesday, the 2nd day of September, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Clarendon, suite on Chambers street, at the hour of 12 o'clock noon, I shall sell by public auction the following animals, viz.: One White Mare, also one Dark Brown Mare, unless the same are sold before the time of sale, in which case the same will be sold at the time of sale, and will be in Victoria, early in August and again about the 20th. Or any parties preferring a deposit amount in a Yukon bank and advise me of the same, what amount they wish to put for a claim, and I can bring out the bill of sale and records.

F. CURRAN,
Pound Keeper.

Victoria, B. C. Sept. 12th, 1898.

Look at These!



Money saving prices are in buying our Furniture, we especially for the man who toils for his dollars as most of us do. Our line has never been more complete, nor with greater range from high to low prices.

The last arrived from Manufacturers in England over 8,000 yards of Carpet in endless variety in designs and colors. Call and convince yourself.

THE B.C. FURNITURE CO.

JACOB SEHL, Manager

FINAL NOTICE

Sewers Rental.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the rents due for the year 1898, under the "Sewers' Rental By-Law," are paid within fifteen days from date, legal proceedings will be taken to recover same.

No further notice will be given.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

City Hall, Sept. 10, 1898.

WE SUIT YOU

More than one way. Our work always gives satisfaction.

CAMPBELL & CO.
The leading tailors, opposite Colonist office, corner Broad and Trounce Alley.

FOR SUMMER TRADE

Latest

Novelties in
....British
Woollens

We lead in Fine Goods at Right Prices

THOMAS BROS. & GRANT

Civil, Naval and Military Tailors
92 Government Street

PABST BOHEMIAN

From Milwaukee. The finest Beer the world ever produced, on draught at the

Bank Exchange.

The coolest, cleanest and cheapest Restaurant in the city. Never closes.

LAND REGISTRY ACT.

In the matter of the application of

John Barret Joseph and Josephine Barnes

Barnet, formerly Victoria, but now of London, England, for a Certificate of Indefensible Title to Victoria Town Lots Nos.

One hundred and nine (109), one hundred and ten (110), one hundred and eleven (111),

one hundred and twelve (121), one hundred and thirty-one (131), one hundred and forty-one (141), four hundred and fifty-eight (458), four hundred and fifty-nine (459), five hundred and seventy-seven (577), five hundred and eighty-three (583), five hundred and eighty-four (584), six hundred and thirty-seven (637), six hundred and forty-one (641), six hundred and forty-two (642), six hundred and sixty-three (663), six hundred and sixty-four (664), six hundred and sixty-eight (668), six hundred and sixty-nine (669), six hundred and seventy-one (671), and all that piece or parcels of land situated in Esquimalt District, being portion of Suburban Lot Forty (40), the original Suburban District, commencing at a point 561 links from the northwesterly corner of said lot, thence running westerly along the northwesterly corner of the said lot to the northwesterly corner of the land situated in Esquimalt District, one thousand seven hundred and twenty-one (1721) feet from the southwesterly corner of the said lot, thence at right angles easterly to a point ninety-one links distant from the southeasterly corner of said lot, thence easterly, which angle is nearly to the place of beginning, and which said piece of land contains three acres one rod and thirteen perches, more or less.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to file a certificate of indefensible Title to the above lands to Lionel Barnet Joseph and Josephine Barnet Joseph on the first day of October next, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be filed, in which case I will wait for a year for a hearing by some person having an estate or interest over or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,
Registrar-General,
Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C.,
June 29th, 1898.

NOTICE.

The Union Colliery of British Columbia, Limited Liability.

The annual general meeting of the stockholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary,
Victoria, 31st August, 1898.

NOTICE.

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company will be held at the company's office, Victoria, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

CHAS. E. POOLEY, Secretary,
Victoria, 31st August, 1898.

SPECIAL...

Waltham Watches, Elgin

Watches, Duebar Watches

in Solid Silver Cases

Warranted ten years.

\$6

For This Month Only

STODDART 68
YATES STREET

THE

PLEBISCITE

CAMPAIGN

OPEN AIR MEETINGS.

THURSDAY, 15th Inst., at James' Bay, near Methodist church.

FRIDAY, 16th Inst., at Oak Bay junction.

All meetings begin at 8 p.m.

100 GOLD MEDALS AND HIGHEST AWARDS.

NAVAL CONTRACTS,

ROBERT A. MOORE, Staff Paymaster, H. M. S. Imperiale, and when completed should be forwarded to the Senior Naval Officer at Esquimalt.

ROBERT A. MOORE, Staff Paymaster, H. M. S. Imperiale.

City Hall, Sept. 13, 1898.

Final Notice.

Sewers Rental.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that unless the rents due for the year 1898, under the "Sewers' Rental By-Law," are paid within fifteen days from date, legal proceedings will be taken to recover same.

No further notice will be given.

CHAS. KENT, Collector.

City Hall, Sept. 10, 1898.

DUE AND CONTINUOUS ELIMINATION

is recognized by all Physicians to be the chief requisite for

the restoration and preservation of health.

APENTA is the Best Eliminant.

"AN IDEAL PURGATIVE."—The Practitioner.

OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS

OVER SEVENTY YEARS' ESTABLISHED REPUTATION.

NEAVE'S FOOD

IN 1-lb. PATENT AIR-TIGHT TINS.

EXTENSIVELY USED ON THE MINING CAMPS OF AUSTRALIA
and in SOUTH AFRICA.

A Large Amount of Nourishment in a Portable Form.

WILL KEEP indefinitely,
Not Affected by Damp.

"Contains all the elements of food in an easily digested form"—DR. GORDON STABLES, M.D., R.N.

"This Food may be used with advantage by persons of all ages."—SIR CHAS. A. CAMERON, M.D.

JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Manufacturers, FORDINGBRIDGE, England.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel; the safest and most gentle Medicine for Infants, Children, Delicate Females, and the Sickness of Pregnancy.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA Sold Throughout the World. N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

1898

...PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION...

Under the direction of the Royal Agricultural and Industrial Society of British Columbia

OCTOBER 5th to 13th, INCLUSIVE

AT—

NEW WESTMINSTER

In conjunction with the Citizen's Grand Yearly Celebration!!!

The finest bands in the province will provide music. Special rates over all rail-way and steamboat lines. No entrance fee charged for exhibits. Premium Lists, Entry Forms and full information on application to

MAYOR OVENS



CHEAP RATES WILL PREVAIL.

An Exceptionally Low Tariff Adopted by the C. P. R. for the Provincial Fair.

The railway and steamship companies appear to be making an especial effort this year to promote the success of the larger fairs, and more particularly the provincial exhibition at New Westminster. All the lines operating in the province will carry both visitors and exhibits at very much reduced rates, and the feeling of the "Big Road," the Canadian Pacific, in the matter may be gauged from the circular that has just been issued by Director, Passenger Agent E. J. Coyle, giving the details decided upon in connection with the Westminster show, from all points "up the line" as far as Calgary. This table is as below, the figures in each case being for the round trip:

Westminster Jct.,	\$.45
Port Moody	.65
Hillwood	.80
Hanner	.80
Wharnock	1.20
Mission Junction	1.50
Huntingdon	2.20
Mission	2.70
Agniesz	3.05
Hope	3.50
Yale	3.70
North Bend	6.05
Lytton	6.90
Simpson's Bridge	7.50
Ascroft	8.50
Savona	9.00
Kamloops	9.75
Shuswap	10.70
Shuswap Arm	11.70
Stevensons Junction	13.30
Chin William	13.50
Revelstoke	13.55
Hedley	14.40
Glen	14.90
Bowenmouth	15.95
Donald	16.45
Golden	16.45
Palliser	16.85
Fernie	17.45
Hector	17.45
Lagana	18.00
Banff	19.00
Anthracite	19.15
Copiar	19.45
Morley	20.20
Cochrane	21.45
Calgary	21.45
Enderby	22.45
Armstrong	23.20
Vernon	23.45
Okanagan Landing	24.80
Kelowna	24.80
Penticton	26.05

These are the lowest rates on record, and in fact, as stated in Mr. Coyle's circular, the C. P. R. is this year more liberal in its endeavor to foster and make successful the provincial exhibition than are the railway companies of Eastern Canada in the promotion of similar exhibitions in the older provinces. It is anticipated that the attendance from the Interior at the Westminster show will this year be exceptionally large.

The rates announced above are made largely on experiment, and heavy ticket sales will no doubt cause the Canadian Pacific to treat future provincial exhibitions in a liberal manner. In addition, the railway company has arranged for the free transportation of exhibits. Shippers will pay regular rates to New Westminster, and provide their consignments do not change hands, they will be returned free to the starting point, and the exhibitors refunded the charges paid to New Westminster.

The C. P. R. company are also showing their accustomed liberality in dealing with those who desire to attend or exhibit at the provincial show. A return passenger rate of \$3 has been made, and exhibits will be returned free of charge to the owners.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH.
Mr. Kendall's Retirement From the Pastorate—All Financial Difficulties Removed.

In his sermons on Sunday last Mr. Orin E. Kendall took formal leave of the congregation of Emmanuel Baptist church, of which he had the pastoral charge since July of last year. It was originally arranged to secure Mr. Kendall's supply for the pulpit for six months, but at the expiration of the period in which he had been found so eminently fitted to the work and so popular with all members of the congregation, that he was prevailed upon to continue in service until now—nor would it now be leaving but for the fact that two years more of theological study are required to complete his college course, and a return thereto can no longer be deferred.

When Mr. Kendall entered upon his temporary ministry, the congregation was facing a very considerable difficulty in reference to the settlement of the church's property affairs, and as will be remembered a call was made to the public for such assistance as would enable the officers of the church to make a special arrangement with the mortgagees, the Sun Life Assurance company. This through the liberal response of Victorians in the call, was eventually brought about, and Mr. Kendall leaves with all embarrassing obligations lifted from the church, and followed by the cordial esteem and sincere good wishes of all identified with the work of the denomination in this city.

It is the intention of the congregation now to invite a permanent pastor, and overtures in this direction have already been made to several, including Rev. J. E. Coombs of Colfax, East Washington, who recently has been engaged in special prohibition work in this province. None of the ministers called have as yet seen their way clear to an acceptance, but it is nevertheless anticipated that final arrangements will be made very shortly.

To-night at eight o'clock a farewell social in honor of Mr. Kendall will be held at the church; an invitation to attend being extended to the pasto^rs of Calvary church and all other ministers of city congregations.

Seasonable.—Fine Fall Underwear, Hosiery, Solid Leather Valises, at W. & J. WILSON'S.

COAST COMPETITION.

Steamer Noyo Not Regarded as a Dangerous Rival—As to the Manauense.

The Waterboat Florence Goes to Alberni Canal—Empress Due To-Day.

Although the report is current on the Sound that the Pacific Coast Steamship Co. intend to increase their service between Victoria and San Francisco by the addition of the Curacao to the fleet, Messrs. R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd., the local agents, have heard nothing about it, nor have they been notified of any change in the rates. The competition of such a vessel as the Noyo, a steam schooner which sailed from San Francisco for Seattle a few days ago, is too small to cause any uneasiness to the company. There is a report that the Manauense was to be put on the route between Vancouver and San Francisco, but of this Messrs. F. C. Davidge & Co., who have hitherto acted as agents for the Manauense, have heard nothing. A well-known shipping man, discussing the rumor yesterday, said that he did not think that there could be anything in the report, for there would not be enough freight for such a large vessel as the Manauense between Vancouver and San Francisco, as the vessel, being a British bottom, would not be able to pick up freight at Tacoma and Seattle, the Pacific Coast liners now do to take out their cargoes.

FOR ALBERNI CANAL SERVICE.

On Sunday last the steam barge Florence, which has long carried water to Her Majesty's ships in Esquimalt, started for Alberni, where she will ply on the Canal, going back and forth on water in which a deeper draught vessel would be unable to navigate. Her especial mission is to maintain communication between the old and new towns of Alberni, connecting with the Willapa and saving that vessel considerable time on each trip, particularly those long waits sometimes occasioned by tides unfavorable for the ascent of the Canal. The Willapa passed the Florence just this side of Cape Beale on Sunday. The former had been up to Ahouset and regular calling stations en route, and had brought back as passengers Mr. and Mrs. Aspland, H. Aspland, the Misses Aspland, J. W. Todd, G. Stoneman, J. Lorimer, Mrs. Ward and Miss Walton. At Hayes' landing, where a new wharf is building, there is considerable stir. The builder is preparing to ship large quantities of ore on every steamer, and for this purpose is now engaged in making a wagon road from the dump to the wharf. Dr. Dalton and family were among the passengers whom the Willapa took up to Clayoquot, where they will reside.

TWICE DISAPPOINTED.

One passenger, F. J. Shalleross, was left behind when the Cottage City sailed from Alaska on Sunday morning. Finding himself deserted, Mr. Shalleross at once headed for Nanaimo and endeavored to overhaul the ship there, but failed again too late. He was in time, however, to board the Tees, which left the Black Diamond City soon after his arrival. The Cottage City carried but 29 passengers, of whom 14 intend to go through to Dawson.

COMPLETING THE SUMMER CARD.

The arrival of the R. M. S. Empress of India from the Orient to-day will complete the summer schedule of the C. P. R. Pacific liners. During the winter the steamers will arrive and depart monthly, instead of tri-weekly, as during the summer.

THE "DIRIGO" PASSES BY.

The steamer Dirigo, from Alaskan ports, passed down to the Sound on Sunday evening, being reported from Plumper's pass by the Islander. The Dirigo generally calls at Victoria, but probably had no passengers for here on this trip.

MARINE NOTES.

Steamer Cutch left for the North on Sunday morning, via Vancouver, and will call at Skidegate, Q. C. I., but go no farther north than Canadian territory. She was to leave Vancouver at noon yesterday.

Steamer Willapa sails for the Coast this evening, making Cape Scott her destination. For this point she takes as cargo a portion of the new sawmill plant for the colonists.

The bark Blytheswood, one of this year's salmon fleet, leaves for Steveston to-day, in tow of the Lorne. She goes to the Fraser to receive her cargo.

The Northern Pacific steamship Columbia is due from the Orient on Saturday.

Steamer Manauense is advertised to sail from Nanaimo to-day.

Tug Hope left last evening for Northen logging camps.

ENTERED.

Str. Islander from Vancouver.
Str. City of Kingston from Port Townsend.

Str. Willapa from Alphonsett.
Str. Cutch from Vancouver.

CLEARED.

Str. Islander for Vancouver.

Str. City of Kingston for Port Townsend.

Str. Manide for Vancouver.

Str. Lulu for Salt Spring Island.

A Chinaman's Letter.—The attempted posting of a letter cost the firemen a sum through the rain to the Post office last evening. They found a Chinaman standing perplexed, wild-eyed and white at Box 54. The poor fellow had been endeavoring to mail a letter. A bystander, who saw the Chinaman but the alarm said he was just too late to direct the Celestial to the letter-box, for at the moment he was about to speak the bells rang, and he could do nothing but await results. Later in the evening the firemen were again called to Hillside Avenue, this time to put out a fire that had originated in some old stumps.

DR. CHASE CURES CATARRH AFTER OPERATIONS FAIL.

Toronto, March 16, 1897.

My boy, aged 14, has been a sufferer from catarrh, and lately we submitted him to an operation at the general hospital. Since then we have resorted to Dr. Chase's Catarrh Cure, and one box of this medicine has made a prompt and complete cure.

H. G. FORD.
Foreman Cowan Ave. Fire Hall.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR.
PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER

Awarded.

Highest Honors, World's Fair Gold Medal, Midwinter Fair

DROPPED INTO A MINE.

Particulars of an exciting incident at Wellington already briefly referred to.

Last Sunday night, in the early hours of Monday morning, witnessed a scene of great excitement caused by a cave-in underneath Mr. T. E. Haggart's house.

Mr. Haggart was awakened about 11:30 on Sunday night by a strange noise, which he described as resembling a earthquake.

He aroused his neighbors, Mr. Matheson and Mr. D. Wilson. About this time a man arrived to say that water had broken into No. 5 mine and the three tunnels had caved in and the level was knee deep in water and mud. In the meantime matters had got worse on top. The Haggart house, situated on saltwater land, had suffered a great deal, and Mrs. Haggart rushed out shouting for a light and awake the neighbors. She tried to re-enter the house to take out the children, but the front door was wedged fast and the back door had been taken off by the wind. The children were then taken out, and when they were propped it was found that the floor of the front room had sunk out of sight with all its contents—furniture, chairs, sofa, etc. The wall paper had torn and the wall had dropped.

A scene of terror now reigns in the neighborhood—women shrieking, children crying, and all intent on reaching a place of safety.

The extent of the cave-in was ascertained by the builder, and the house had fallen in and its top could be seen a foot below the level of the ground.

The bottom had dropped out of the well, and through it one could look at the shifting bottom of the cavity. Several men had been sent down to the mine to check the opening to the mine.

The scene was visited by throngs of sightseers all day. The nearest families made all their efforts, and others prepared to follow. At midnight the house subsided, and by Tuesday morning was buried out of sight.

Two miners, Hill and Byers, who were working in the level at the time of the accident, became unconscious enough to last a lifetime. They were working beyond where the break occurred. Shortly before they had sent two men for some boxes, and at first attributed the noise to the striking of the boxes. After waiting a short time, they proceeded to walk out to see what was disturbing the men, but found them lying dead. Their state of mind may now be better imagined than described.

The scene was visited by throngs of sightseers all day. The nearest families made all their efforts, and others prepared to follow. At midnight the house subsided, and by Tuesday morning was buried out of sight.

Some time ago Vivian & Sons, of Swansea, the greatest copper smelters in the world, authorized a mining engineer of British Columbia to look into the nature and extent of the Coast ore bodies, their availability and the possibility of production. That report was sent and now a representative of Vivian is arranging a cargo of ore exclusively from properties on Texada Island. The idea is that this will give an opportunity to make an accurate test of the value of claims on Texada, which have been caused by number of parties to make investments on Texada Island, and makes it appear that the copper properties of that island and the Coast generally have taken a great start ahead. Vivian's action is to strike a low key, and let the world know there is enough of certain kinds of ore to encourage them in putting a smelter on the British Columbia Coast. Edward Blewett is also treating with the Rothschild syndicate for the erection of a smelter on Texada Island, and the Vansittart on the Vancouvine.

The action of Vivian & Sons points to the probability of the very early erection of a plant on the Coast.

There is no reason to believe that it will be Vancouver.

It is natural to say that Texada Island is of much of proximity to the coal supply up the Coast, 90 per cent of which would have to be handled past Texada Island in going to Vancouver.

Indications were that was being done in the way of mining development on the Coast, Mr. Blewett said:

"At Hayes camp, on Alberni canal, a company, which I believe comes from Seattle, have opened a large body of ore in sight.

They are working a large body of ore in sight to warrant shipments.

The ore runs from 14 to 15 per cent copper, occasionally running as high as 20 per cent. The copper enough gold to pay for mining and shipping. There is one place where they took out from seams in the ore large sheets of native copper the size of dinner plates.

They are protected by rock at this point, but covered by beds of shale, and the sequence of this being tapped underneath was for it to flow like sand in an hour glass. This was accelerated by the action of the water contained in the gravel bed.

Now long ago a large body of zinc blende, about eight feet, carrying about 45 per cent zinc, was found on Malaspina Inlet.

An unusual thing is that right along the coast there is a vein of zinc blende carrying about \$10 gold and silver, but no zinc.

Recently one vein had been formed and the fissure closed; then the fissure opened again and a new vein was formed alongside the old.

A discovery of cobalt bloom, or peach blossom ore, both on Texada Island and on the Malaspina, immediately opposite, that is a large body of ore in sight. The owners are building a twenty-stamp mill, which will be the first Morrison patent hydraulic stamp mill in the world, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

"Not long ago a large body of zinc blende, about eight feet, carrying about 45 per cent zinc, was found on Malaspina Inlet.

An unusual thing is that right along the coast there is a vein of zinc blende carrying about \$10 gold and silver, but no zinc.

Recently one vein had been formed and the fissure closed; then the fissure opened again and a new vein was formed alongside the old.

A discovery of cobalt bloom, or peach blossom ore, both on Texada Island and on the Malaspina, immediately opposite, that is a large body of ore in sight. The owners are building a twenty-stamp mill, which will be the first Morrison patent hydraulic stamp mill in the world, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

"Not long ago a large body of zinc blende, about eight feet, carrying about 45 per cent zinc, was found on Malaspina Inlet.

An unusual thing is that right along the coast there is a vein of zinc blende carrying about \$10 gold and silver, but no zinc.

Recently one vein had been formed and the fissure closed; then the fissure opened again and a new vein was formed alongside the old.

A discovery of cobalt bloom, or peach blossom ore, both on Texada Island and on the Malaspina, immediately opposite, that is a large body of ore in sight. The owners are building a twenty-stamp mill, which will be the first Morrison patent hydraulic stamp mill in the world, with a capacity of 1,000 tons per day.

"Not long ago a large body of zinc blende, about eight feet, carrying about 45 per cent zinc, was found on Malaspina Inlet.

An unusual thing is that right along the coast there is a vein of zinc blende carrying about \$10 gold and silver, but no zinc.

Recently one vein had been formed and the fissure closed; then the fissure opened again and a new vein was formed alongside the old.